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Perfect in every part bicycle.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
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BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 127 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1925. ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition:

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CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

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(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
1925			
30th May	RAZMAK	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTANx	20,847
4th July.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA		16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA x		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
19th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,227
26th ,,	RANPURA		16,100

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First saloon "A" return tickets at specia reduced rates are available by any sailing during the period commencing from Bombay on the 20th June and terminating by the New S.S. "RANPURA" due Bombay on the 11th September. The rates are as follows :—

To London and back by sea, £105.
To London and back via Marseilles, including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions, £120.
To Marseilles and back, £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925		
11th June	MANDALA ..	8,246
25th ,,	NIRVANA* ..	6,021
16th July	POMALA ..	8,441
6th August	MARGHA ..	8,278
17th Sept.	WARFIELD ..	6,060
29th Oct.	NIRVANAx x ..	6,021
12th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
26th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
10th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,278

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
4th June	LAHORE *	5,282	
11th ,,	ALIPOREx x	5,273	
23rd ,,	SOUDAN	6,696	NALDERA
21st July	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA
7th Aug.	NARKUNDA	16227	
18th ,,	DELTA ..	8097	MOOLTAN
15th Sept.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
29th May	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
30th ,,	CHINDWARA..	Calcutta via Colombo & Madras.
3rd June	BARPETA	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
10th ,,	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS as usual.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Hakata Maru.	Matsunaga.	5970	3rd May	30th May
Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	22nd ,,	6th June
Tokushima Maru.	K. Fukuda	6076	31st ,,	12th ,,
Rangoon Maru.	T. Tokunaga.	5059	7th June	19th June
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	17th ,,	1st July
*Sado Maru	K. Horikawa	5898	27th June	10th July

*Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105
Hongkong ..	480	270	203	135
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160
Kobe ..	610	380	285	190

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
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In reality, they are a boon to suffering humanity.
They have served many, and will serve you too—in curing Mental weakness, Brain-fag, Indigestion, Constipation, etc.

Only a Rupee per tin with 32 pills.
For a detailed and complete price list please write to:—

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AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

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(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such-so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

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"SWASTIKA Brand

IS THE

FINEST CEMENT made in INDIA

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

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THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops. Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

Brand tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

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THE

MANUFACTURERS LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA

1924

ANOTHER BANNER YEAR

New Insurance Issued	over Rupees	18	Crores
Insurance in Force -	,, ,,	86	,,
Income - - -	,, ,,	4	,,
Assets - - -	,, ,,	16	,,

The amount of New Business, the increase in Assets and Payments to Policyholders were the largest in the history of the Company. The reserve for Dividends to Policyholders now amounts to Rs. 1,07,93,034 of which Rs. 36,79,539 will be paid Policyholders as dividends during 1925.

Apply for particulars of Insurance to:

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M. KANJI & Co.,
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AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
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For further particulars, write to:—

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PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

NOTICE.

—:o:—

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL CONCESSION RATES IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

On and from Monday 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements will be as under :—

HALF ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum twelve words.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle". Apply for revised terms of agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 143, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED.—INSURANCE BROKERS, having good influence in Bombay for ALLIED WORK. Apply with testimonials and terms to Box No. 793, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 23351

WANTED—An experienced qualified energetic CITY-FOUJDAR. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to the POLICE SUPERINTENDENT, Mangrol State, Kathiawar.
A 23365

WANTED.—A GRADUATE with good powers of writing in English in Newspapers; one with knowledge of the Gujarati will be preferred. Apply stating qualifications and terms. Box No. 794, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 23352

WANTED.—An experienced INSTRUCTOR for Physical Culture for the Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad. Apply at once to the PRINCIPAL, stating age, experience and requirements.
A R23336

WANTED—A competent and well-experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for up-country Cotton Mills. Apply at once with testimonials, stating qualifications previous experience and minimum salary acceptable to Box No. 796, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1179

WANTED—POST FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. Salary up to Rs. 150 per mensem according to qualifications. Will be guided, as regards Travelling Allowance, Pension, security and all other respects by State Rules and regulations. Apply before 15th June, with photographs and copies of testimonials (not to be returned) without which no application will be considered, to the STATE SURGEON, Alwar.
A 23361

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—GODOWN and OFFICE ROOMS in Shilotri Bank Building at Tamarind Lane.
C 23313

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE IMMEDIATELY—About 200 to 300 maunds NEWSPAPER WASTE. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

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'Phone 42484

Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindus

GIRGAON : : : : BOMBAY

CALCUTTA HOTEL

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram : "CALHOTEL"

LONAVLA INTERNATIONAL HOTEL is quite full, one or two rooms will be available during this week. Families returning from Mahableshwar and Matheran before the proper break of Monsoon should take advantage of this Hotel. Apply at once MANAGER, H. R1180

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

GUNS, RIFLES, AMMUNITION at greatly reduced prices. Freight free. Liberal discounts. Lists free. ROYAL PIONEER CO., Meerut.
T R1111

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS.

MANGOES AND LICHIS.

ROSE LICHI 400 Rs. 3/8, 800 Rs. 6, MANGOES—LANGRA Rs. 20; BOMBAY and KISHUNBHOG at Rs. 15 per 100. Pkg. and freight extra. Price with order. N. B.—Mangoes rare, book your orders with cash immediately. Ask for price list for our healthiest mango and Lichi grafts with 1 anna stamp. SUPERINTENDENT, BEHAR GARDEN, No. 8, Darbhanga.
F 23322

PROFESSION

CATARACTS—No matter who has failed I shall cure you without knife. Particulars on request. "SRI" WORKS, Beedon Street, Calcutta.
R1116B

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE MEERUT.

(Registered under Act XXI, 1860).

Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and Dentistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal, Meerut. R1166

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5537 of 1922.

KHIMCHAND TARACHAND and Others. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
LAXMAN GANGADHAR DANDEKAR and Another. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 15th day of November, 1923, the immoveable properties being lot No. 1 and the 1st defendant's share in the properties being lots Nos. 2 to 6 will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 26th day of June, 1925, at the hour of four O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

Lot No. I.

FIRSTLY:—A piece of land, situate at Kelva in District Thana, admeasuring 34, 30½, and 28½ Gunthas with two houses, Godown, Peons house, Cow shed, Mill House, outhouse and Bungalow and bearing Municipal No. 276.

SECONDLY:—Several pieces of Garden Land, situate at Kelva District Thana, bearing separate Survey Nos. and admeasuring 1 Acre and 30 Gunthas, 1 Acre and 38 Gunthas, 3 Acres and 19 Gunthas, 13 Gunthas, 32 Gunthas, 1 Acre and 19½ Gunthas and 1 Acre and 2 Gunthas.

The Defendants right title and interest in the following

Lots Nos. 2 to 6.

Kasba Mahim in District Thana.

1. Two blocks in the house in Bazar, bearing Municipal Nos. 381 and 382 with trees and plants with right to take water from the well.

2. Garden land, admeasuring 7 Acres and 39 3/4 Gunthas and 22 Gunthas with trees plants, etc.

LOT NO. 3.

At Makane Kapasi, in District Thana.

Buildings (Three houses) in Survey No. 95, Hissa No. 2 and building in S. No. 98 and Hissa No. 3 and land admeasuring 139 Acres and 14 Gunthas assessed at Rs. 280-12-0 with trees, plants and appurtenances thereto.

LOT NO. 4.

Inami land at Safala in District Thana with trees, plants and appurtenances thereto.

LOT NO. 5.

At Mahim Bahardoli in District Thana. Land, admeasuring 26 Acres and 9½ Gunthas assessed at Rs. 23-1-0 with trees, plants and appurtenances thereto.

LOT NO 6.

At Kelva in District Thana.

(A). Land at Dhanser, admeasuring 48 Acres and 33 Gunthas assessed at Rs. 78-10-6 with trees, plants and appurtenances.

(B.) Land at Katali, admeasuring 80 Acres and 3 Gunthas assessed at Rs. 251-1-6 with trees, plants and appurtenances.

(C). Land at Palgarh in District Thana under Survey No. 101 Entry No. 320 with:—

(1) A bungalow No. II.
(2) Cow shed.

For further particulars and condition of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs VACHHA AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff and 2nd defendant abovenamed at Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of May, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.

23327

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1321 of 1922.

TAHIRA MOHSIN TYABJI ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
IBRAHIMKHAN KARIMKHAN. Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 10th day of January, 1924, and the Judges Order, dated 6th May, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the premises at Matheran on SATURDAY, the 30th day of May, 1925, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground together with the messuage hereditaments and premises standing thereon situated at Matheran in the District of Kolaba in the Registration Sub-District of Karjat, containing by admeasurement three Acres and nineteen Gunthas be the same a little more or less and described and particularly denoted as No. 102 in a certain map or plan deposited with the Collector of Kolaba and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Kahragat Road, on or towards the West by Matheran Road, on or towards the South by the Property of Ratanbai Kapadia and on or towards the North by the property of Mancherji Bataji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed Esmail Building, Hornby Road.

Dated this 15th day of May, 1925.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.

C23345

TENDERS.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited to remove wooden planks of paper Rolls Newspaper waste and other unserviceable articles. For particulars please apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION & TRADING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the I. C. N. & T. Co. Ltd., will be held at 2-0 p.m. (S.T.) on SUNDAY, the 14th June, 1925, at Dutchi Visa Oswal Mahajan Wadi, Chinchpokli, Parel, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st May, 1924.

(2) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

(3) To consider the following proposition and amendments, the consideration of which has been adjourned from the 14th Annual General Meeting to this Meeting.

PROPOSITION:—That the following persons be added to the Board of Directors of the Company as additional Directors: (1) Dr. B. Vasco de Gama, (2) Mr. M. S. Pereira, (3) Dr. W. F. Pais, (4) Mr. R. A. Gole and (5) J. P. Gomes.

2ND AMENDMENT.

"That Dr. B. Vasco de Gama (2) Dr. W. F. Pais and (3) Mr. R. A. Gole be appointed Directors.

3RD AMENDMENT.

"That Dr. W. F. Pais be appointed in place of Mr. F. Saldanha resigned.

4TH AMENDMENT.

"That Mr. A. E. Fernandes be appointed Director in place of Mr. F. Saldanha resigned.

5TH AMENDMENT.

"That Dr. V. N. Bhajekar and Dr. W. F. Pais be appointed Directors of the Company."

(4) To consider and transact any other business which may be placed before the Meeting by the Chairman.

NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that on the same day, at the same place and after the 16th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, an EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held to consider and if thought fit, to make the following changes in the Articles of Association of the Company:—

(a) In article 72 omit the words commencing with the words "and shall" and ending with the words "such meeting."

(b) The following article shall be inserted after article 72. 72a. Upon a show of hands every Shareholder qualified to be present and to vote under article 72 present in person shall have one vote only. Upon a poll every Shareholder qualified to be present and to vote under article 72 present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for any number of shares upto 10 shares held by him, and one additional vote for every further group of ten shares or part thereof. No shareholder shall be entitled to more than 50 votes irrespective of the number of shares held by him.

(c) The following article shall be substituted for article 81. 81 Until otherwise determined by a General Meeting, the number of Directors shall not be less than five nor more than ten. Shareholder shall be disqualified from being or continuing to be a Director of the Company by virtue of his holding office under the Company.

(d) Article 84 shall be cancelled.

(e) In article 97 omit the words "be an ex-Officio Director and."

Should the above Resolutions be passed, then a Second Extra Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held on the 5th July, 1925, at the same place at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) to confirm the said Resolutions.

By Order,
A. J. FERNANDES,
Secretary.

Keshavji Bldg.,
149, Frere Road, Bombay 3.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st June, 1925, to 20th June, 1925, both days inclusive.

C23366

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION will be held in the office of the Land Manager, Bombay Improvement Trust, on THURSDAY, the 4th June, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), for leasing temporarily a plot of vacant land, situated at Meinonwada Road near its junction with Janjikar Street for a period of THIRTEEN MONTHS for erecting shops or godowns.

Plan and conditions of the lease can be had from the OFFICE of the LAND MANAGER, Bombay Improvement Trust, on payment of annas eight only.

C23344

CHEAP WEEK END RETURN TICKETS

AS WEDNESDAY, the 3rd June, 1925, has been proclaimed a Public Holiday on account of H. M. the King Emperor's birthday week-end return tickets issued from Friday, the 29th May, 1925, and subsequent days i.e., Saturday, Sunday and Monday, will be available for the completion of the return journey up to 12 noon on the following Thursday.

E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Agt. Chief Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 26th May, 1925. C23362

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
Portland Cements
ALSO
KATNI
FIRE BRICKS,
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS

All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-BOMBAY STOCK.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO. LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SETH GORDHANDAS SUNDERDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE, PAREL.

UNDER instructions from the Municipal Commissioner, the undersigned will receive separate tenders for the (1) compound wall and (2) compound w. i. railing and gates works on or before 12 noon of 8th June, 1925.

Each tender should be accompanied by a cash deposit of Rs 500, which will not bear any interest till returned.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. WITTET, F. R. I. B. A.,
Director.
Tata Engineering Co., Ltd.
Bombay House, Fort.
C23363

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

ALTERATIONS IN THE TRAIN SERVICE ON BHUSAWAL-ITARSI SECTION.

ON and from 1st June, 1925, the running of circular Passenger trains Nos. 471 Dn. and 474 Up between Bhusawal and Itarsi on the main line will be discontinued, so that the train service will be from Bhusawal to Itarsi and back via Nagpur as shewn below:—

355 DOWN ITARSI PASSENGER.

Bhusawal	Dep. 20-25
Nagpur	Arr. 10-5
	Dep. 13-50 as 474 Up Passenger.
Itarsi	Arr. 2-15

471 DN. ITARSI PASSENGER.

Itarsi	Dep. 5- 0
Nagpur	Arr. 17-35
	Dep. 18- 5 as 356 Passenger.
Bhusawal	Arr. 5-45

On and from the same date 401 Dn. and 404 Up Allahabad Passenger trains will be extended to Bhusawal and run to following timings:—

401 DN. PASSENGER.

Bhusawal	Dep. 16-50
Khandwa	Arr. 21-15
	Dep. 20-45
Itarsi	Arr. 3- 0
	Dep. 3-15
Jubbulpore	Arr. 10-20
	Dep. 10-55

404 UP PASSENGER.

Jubbulpore	Arr. 19-27
	Dep. 20-10
Itarsi	Arr. 3-48
	Dep. 4- 5
Khandwa	Arr. 9-10
	Dep. 9-25
Bhusawal	Arr. 12-40

Nos: 7 Down and 8 Up Mail trains and 403 Down and 404 Up Passenger trains will run to slightly revised timings between Gadarwada and Jubbulpore on and from 1st June, 1925.

For detailed timings of these trains please see CORRECTED Sheet time-tables exhibited at Stations.

D. A. FENTON.
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 25th May, 1925.
C23346

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.

WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As each.

Apply—
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST.
BOMBAY, No 4.
Telegram GUNDISAH. Telephone No 12118.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY MESSRS. JOHN ROBERT WIMBRIDGE, DEOJI KANJI, BENJAMIN AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN MAKERS FULL IRON FRAME SWEET TONED COTTAGE PIANO BY GEBRUDER KNAKE, ETC., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 31st May, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, next to "Hill View," Hughes Road, the very valuable and specially made to order household furniture by the said well-known makers, rich glass crockery, and platedware, large sliding Dining Table Arm and without arm chairs, specially made sideboard and Dinner Waggon also Jacobean sideboard and Dinner Waggon by Roberts, rich carpets, Leather lined Chesterfield suite, velvet lined suites of Sofas and Chairs, Fancy Silver Show Cases and Cabinets One Full Iron framed sweet toned Cottage Piano by Gebruder Knake one set of Encyclopaedia Britanica, single and double Iron and Wooden Bedsteads Solid Old Blackwood Carved furniture Mirror Almirahs, Dressing Chest of Drawers, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Clothe and Gown Presses, soiled linen boxes and Towel rails, Hall stands, Writing Tables and Book Cases, Wall clocks reclining sofas and Easy chairs, leather lined Low chairs, Card Tables, Ice box, Meetsafe, etc., etc.

The property of Mr. M. O. Blakey and others.

Furniture is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, NEW AUSTRIAN SAFES, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, WEARING APPARELS, BRASS COPPER UTENSILS ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 1st June next, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Auction Room No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, new Austrian safes, etc.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estates and effects of the following deceased persons:—

(1) Re: Estate of Varjiwandas Tribhowandas (Deceased):
Safe, Table wearing apparels, rocking chair books, etc.

(2) Re: Estate of Santasingh (Deceased):—Coins, gold ring, silver bangles, medal, broach and earrings; Ivory earrings; Elephant hair bracelet, wearing apparels, etc.

(3) Re: Estate of Rahimatbai Machliwala (Deceased):—Gold earrings and phuli, silver, bangles, necklace of gold pattis with Anting, silver rings, wearing apparels, etc.

(4) Re: Estate of Hasan Abdul Rehman (Deceased):—Singer's Sewing machine, camera copper and brass utensils phonograph machine, wearing apparels, table, cot; silver studs, rings, silver flower, etc.

(5) Re: Estate of J. R. Peppin (Deceased):—Silver cigarette case gold watch and gold ring set with ruby.

(6) Re: Estate of Sgt. J. Lockhart (Deceased):—Gold wrist watch, gold wrist chain, tie pins, silver match case gold ring, silver coins, gold ring with a small diamond etc.

(7) Re: Estate of Hassan Abba (Deceased):—Gold bracelet, gold rings, gold broaches, wearing apparels, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD and Co.,
Auctioneers.

J. S MODY & CO.

APOLLO STREET

Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT COLBHAT LANE, ON THE PAREL ROAD ALSO KNOWN AS POPATWADI.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff in High Court suit No. 2606 of 1924, O. S. (Shri Narayanacharya Shri Ramacharya Plaintiff vs. The Advocate-General of Bombay, Defendant) and by virtue of the Decree passed in the said suit on the 19th day of January 1925, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will put up the undermentioned property for sale by public auction on FRIDAY the 29th day of May 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being, outside the space formerly surrounded by the Fort Wall of Bombay in Colbhat Lane on the Parel Road also known as Popatwadi Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 57 and New No. 517 Old Survey No. 10/1215 and New Survey No. 96 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 947 Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Collector of assessment under Ward C Nos. 2998 and 3000 and Street Nos. 38, 39 and 1, containing by admeasurement 208 square yards and 7.9 of a square yard be the same little more or less and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a passage and a house belonging to Vinayak Shri Krishna, on or towards the West by a passage and the house formerly belonging to Vinayak Negshaw and now belonging to Walji Govindji on or towards the North by Bhagwadi and on or towards the South by the said Colbhat Lane or Popatwadi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, at their office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 12, Meadows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24727.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT TEMKAR STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Gomaji Ambaji Jain Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Comar Nathoo the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Deed of Mortgage dated 31st August 1921 made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on FRIDAY, the 29th May 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Temkar Street outside the Fort and in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 100 3/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1184, 3033 New No. 854, 9959, Old Survey No. New Survey No. 3683 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 120 Street No. 109 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Sweepers passage on or towards the West by the said Temkar Street on or towards the North by the property of Rasoolbhai Samadkhan and on or towards the South by Hanz Bunding

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the undersigned.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT RAMATPURA 12TH STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

By order and under instructions of Messrs. Pathare and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Kheraj Jaiwat and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Sayanna Rupanna and another the Mortgagors under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 26th day of January 1922 made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the said Indenture of Mortgage dated the 26th day of January 1922 will sell the Immoveable Property situate at 12th Ramattpura Street on FRIDAY the 29th May 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Public Auction on the premises.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tehement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Ramatipura twelfth Street outside the Fort and in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement forty-eight square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 478 New No. 10966 Old Survey No. 4017 and New Survey No. 6622 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 2002 Street No. 28 and bounded as fellows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the house of Haji Abubaker Esmail on or towards the West by the house of Hanamantoo Jangoo on or towards the North by the Kamatipura twelfth Street on or towards the South by sweepers passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Pathare and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at No. 38, Tamarind Lane Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME!
"SMOULDERING FIRES"
Four Shows To-Night: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S.T.)
TO-MORROW-SATURDAY
Universal-Jewel Drama in 7 Parts
"FIFTH AVENUE MODELS"
Starring Mary Philbin and Norman Kerry
CLOTHES MAKE THE WOMAN
No doubt about that—but who pays for all the beautiful clothes?
The world's greatest Street has been dramatized into an absorbing romance of thrillo
WEST-END
CINEMA—NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT FOR THE LAST TIME!
"THREE WISE FOOLS"
A Comedy Drama that will make you roar with laughter.
To-Night: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
TO-MORROW-SATURDAY
First National Attraction Drama
"SONG OF LIFE"
An echo of Mother Love—pleading, pleading, for her son's happiness, for her son's wife's happiness, for her own happiness.
A DRAMA OF DISHES AND DISCONTENT.
WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8 and 10
"HER DANGEROUS PATH"
WITH
EDNA MURPHY
FINAL TWO CHAPTERS
"SHOULD SHE BECOME A DETECTIVE ?"
AND
'CORINNE MAKES HER CHOICE'
Lovers bid for her heart, Positions are offered her which will she choose ?
"VAUDEVILLE"
(Out of the Inkwell Cartoon)
"HIS ROYAL SLYNESS"
BY
HAROLD LLOYD
The Comedian of Comedians.
PATHE GAZETTE.
POPULAR PRICES.

WARNER BROS.

CLASSICS OF THE SCREEN
WILL BE SHOWN
AT THE
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
From May 30th,
Would you hesitate ? Should your mate belong to another woman ?
SEE
FLAMING PASSION FROM
LUCRETIA LOMBARD !

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents THIS WEEK
United Picture's Syndicate's
First Production
THE TWO UNTOUCHABLES
THE TWO UNTOUCHABLES
Time and Rates as usual.

TAILORS & COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
J. Dias & Bros.
173, PRINCESS ST.
BOMBAY.

Palm Beach suit complete Rs. 29/-
Silk suit complete Rs. 45/-
White office suit Rs. 12/-
Office white trousers Rs. 4/-

PURE MILK
Sent in machine packed Crown Cork Bottles
from
Colaba to Parel
at
SIX ANNAS per seer.
PARSI DAIRY FARM
Princess Street.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 28.
S S Sughan, Talyor, Rangoon.
S S Clan Macbryne, Smith, Mangalore.

DEPARTURES.

May 29.
S S Jalapalaka, Roberts, Karachi.
S S Corone, Gronstra, Marmagoa.
S S Varela, Baird, Busreh.
S S Clan Macbryne, Smith, Dunkirk.

LOADING.

May 28.
Steamer Algic for New York.

S S Aungban:—The S N Co's steamer 3009 tons, Captain Taylor arrived in Harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Clan Macbryne:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macbryne, 2978 tons, Captain W P Smith, arrived in Harbour yesterday from Mangalore, with a general cargo.

S S Jalapalaka:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalapalaka, 2630 tons, Captain J Roberts, will sail to-day from Herbour for Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varela, 1932 tons, Captain S K Baird will sail to-day from Harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Clan Macbryne:—The Clan Line steamer Macbryne, 2978 tons Captain W P Smith, will sail to-day from Harbour for Dunkirk, with some bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

THURSDAY, May 28.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Tamba Maru 3553, Japan 6/6 N Y Kaisha.
2 Narkunda 9705 London 6/6 M M & Co.
3 Scindia 3247 Liverpool 8/6 Grahams & Co.
4 Ridderkerk 3174 Hamburg 5/6 E D S & Co.
5 City of Benares 4477 Calcutta 2/6 F F Campbell and Co.
6 City of Harvard 4410 L'pool N.F. K N & Co.
7 Axenfels 3300, K'chi 28/5 L Edwards Ld.
8 Nazareno 3757, Kchi 1/6 L Triestino.
11 Duchessa D'Oosta 4662 Trieste 29/5 L T & M I.
12 Pilsna 4061 Genoa 1/6, L Triestin.
13 Hakata Maru 3599 Japan 28/5 O S K.
15 Misty Law 3260 N F N F.
16 Ceram 2708 N F N F Grahman Tdg. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Griqua 2099 Hull N F N F K N and Co.
2 Athello 3277 Hull 4/6 J Finlay & Co.
5 Baron Glenconner 1844 Calcutta 29/5 Bird and Co.
7 Lahore 3143 Japan 4/6 M M & Co.
8 Nagpore 3226 Japan 28/5 M M & Co.
12/13 Dogra 3281 Cal. N F T M & Co.
15 Akbar 2492 Red Sea Ports N.F. T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Gorjistan 2916 Raleigh N F A Nemazee.
F Chindwara 3307 Cal. 29/5 M M & Co.
G Skuld 649 Bankok 30/5 F F Campbell & Co.
K Barpeta 1899 N F N F M M & Co.
Z/M Vita 1955 N F N F M M & Co.
N Tannenfels 1745 N F I Edwards Ltd.
P Umvuma 2785 Antwerp N F Grahman Tdg. Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Maloja due about 29th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mantica due about 12th June Agent P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 19th June Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 26th June, Agent P & O S N Co.
Ranpura due about 3rd July Agent P & O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 10th July Agent P & O S N Co.
China due about 17th July Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Durenda due about 1st June, Agent M M & Co.
Domala due about 15th June, Agent M M & Co.
Nerbudda due about 29th June, Agent M M & Co.
Massilia due about 7th June, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent Graham T Co.
Circassia due about 6th July, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Baroda due about 14th June, Agent K N Co.
City of Venice due about 9th July, Agent K N Co.
City of Cairo due about 16th July, Agent K N Co.
Olympia due about 22nd July, Graham T Co.
Clan Macindoe due about 8th June, Agent K N Co.
Rialto due about 31st May Agent K N Co.
Clan Mackay due about 11th June Agent J & Co.
Clan Ronald due about 2nd July Agent J F Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Vinstra due about 4th June, Agent G T Co.
Ceylon due about 15th June, Agent L Edward Ltd.
Rena due about 6th July, Agent Graham T Co.
Nippon due about 27th July, Agent L Edward Ltd.
Tana due about 17th August, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Reichenfels due about 31st May, Agent L Edward Co.
Nidenfels due about 30th May, Agent L Edward & Co.
Drachenfels due about 10th June Agent L Edward Ltd.
Wildenfels due about 22nd June Agent L Edward Ltd.
Trantenfels due about 3rd July Agent L Edward Ltd.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto Hull due about 7th June, Agent J F Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkirk due about 20th June, Agent E D Sassoon & Co.
Belderdyk due about 11th July, Agent E D Sassoon.

FROM TRIESTE.

Tevere due about 18th June, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 1st June, Agent M Italiana
Aquileia due about 1st July, Agent M Italiana.
Ganye due about 15th June Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Kumeric due about 19th June, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
Kosino due about 23rd June, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
City of Adelside due about 18th July, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
Kasenga due about 31st July, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
City of Auckland due about 17th August, Agent F F Campbell & Co.

FROM KOBE.

Bingo Maru due about 24th May, Agent O S Kaisha.
Indus Maru due about 26th May, Agent O S Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru due about 29th May, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Koyei Maru due about 30th May, Agent O S Kaisha.
Rangoon Maru due about 5th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Ceylon Maru due about 19th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sardinia due about 31st May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Alipore due about 1st June Agent P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore due about 27th June, Agent P & O S N Co.
Soudan due about 17th June, Agent P & O

EXPORTS.

May 28.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—202 bales cotton Gill and Co; 2665 cwt bone meal Hallingshurst and Co Ltd; 1000 cwt linseed oil cake Bruel and Co; 75 casks oil sadimants N V Velimahomd; 305 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 1 bale woollen carpet Cox and King's Shipping Agency; 100 bales cotton Textile Waste Co; 25 bales wool raw Wilson Latham and Co; 20 bales wool raw Meyer Nissim.

For Marseilles:—68 cwt dry casings Meyer and Co; 255 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Duchessa D'Aosta for Genoa:—2500 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Axenfels for Hamburg:—100 bales cotton waste Volkart Bros; 3500 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam:—119 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Griqua for Hull:—6000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros; 2500 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros: 37400 cwt cotton seed Ralli Bros.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—330 bales cotton. Volkart Bros; 56 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 2200 cwt rapseed Ralli Bros.

For Venice:—56 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Ridderkerk for Hamburg:—199 cwt cassian dry Midland Dairy Form; 10 bales cotton Amin and Sons; 140 bales goat hair Ahas Shustry; 35 bales hemp Bussan Kaish Ltd.

For Rotterdam:—1001 cwt myrabollams Mathuradas Bros; 102 bales cotton Amin and Sons; 51 bales cotton C Jivanlal and Co; 24 bales cotton I A H Moosa Ltd.

For Antwerp:—10 bales cotton Amin and Sons; 1000 tons manganese ore. The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S S Umvuma for Ghent:—110 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

For Barcelona:—25 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 5 bales cotton R D Tata and Co Ltd.

For Antwerp:—25 bales hemp Rayeni Bros; 1000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 555 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 56 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 1/5 cwt gum Arabic Shamji Champsi and Co.

S S Narkunda for London:—16 bales hemp Alli Mahomd Gulamhusein; 1 bale woollen carpet Cox and King's Shipping Agency; 15 cases catfle fish S H Joshi and Co; 23 bundles woollen carpet H A Amin off; 210 cwt turmeric Narsi Mulji and Co; 5 casks goat skins Nizamuddin and Co.

For Marseilles:—101 cwt gum (ghaly) J Mulchand and Co;

S S City of Haevard for Hull:—9800 cwt cotton seed Ralli Bros; 238 cwt myrabollams F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 6000 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros; 28000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 2000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.

For New York:—4000 cwt castorseed Strauss and Co Ltd.

S S Misty Law for Dunkirk:—3000 cwt rapeseed Strauss and Co Ltd; 330 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 174 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 1300 bales linseed oil cake L Ebramji.

S S Nazzarino for Marseilles:—420 cwt turmeric E Virji and Co.

For Genoa:—10 bales cotton Amin and Sons; 110 bales cotton fly B Meyer and Co.

S S Algie for New York:—4 bales woollen carpets Thos Cook and Sons Ltd; 306 cwt gum karava Shamji Champsi and Co; 3000 cwt myrabollams Kalvandas Bros; 1515 cwt gum Arabic Narsi Mulji and Co; 1018 cwt gum karaya Narsi Mulji and Co; 25 cwt gum Arabic E Virji and Co; 500 cwt turmeric E Virji and Co.

S S Tamba Maru for Nagoya:—240 cwt cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokaichi:—163 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Lahore for Kobe:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Hakata Maru for Shanghai:—250 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—48 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

May 28.

S S Aidderkerk from Hamburg. Agents E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

From Hamburg:—16 cases hallow glass, 18 cases pumps, 100 cases beer, 10 cases padlocks, 18 cases earthen ware, 40 cases umbrella ribs, 10 cases varnish, 34 cases bolts and nuts, 22 cases lamp ware, 55 cases hard ware, 22 crates hard ware, 40 crates glass bottles, 40 cases glass bottles, 150 bags banjtes, 112 D/bags glauber salt, 150 bundles copper sheets, 400 crates soda water bottles, 200 bundles yellow metal sheets, 460 kegs chlorate of potash, 575 packages paper, 311 bales paper, 14 cases paper, 100 drums magnesium of chloride, 100 pieces empty barrels.

From Antwerp:—15 cases play cards, 15 cases glue, 126 cases polish plate glass, 112 cases glass ware, 115 cases tiles, 158 crates tiles, 5 pacages tiles 100 casks red earth, 1404 casks China clay, 5 casks earth colours, 15 cases earth colours, 57 cases window glass, 767 pieces steel angles, 83 pieces steel joists, 500 bundles steel sheets, 440 bundles sleepers, 22 bundles metal sheets, 3 crates metal sheets, 166 bags maize starch, 326 bundles spring steel, 80 reels wire, 467 bars steel tees.

From Rotterdam:—45 cases evande cologne, 19 cases perfumed water, 5 cases ivory, 50 cases olive oil, 50 cases canned salmar, 58 cases chemicals, 10 cases varnish, 25 cases hallow glass, 18 cases cotton embroideries, 10 cases pickers, 50 cases cocoanut oil, 50 cases chicory, 80 cases genera, 240 cases schnapps, 30 cases wine, 113 cases cottons, 23 cases economiser, 52 crates economiser, 150 bottles acetic acid, 40 coils iron hoop, 30 bags dextrine, 50 D/bags caraway seed, 150 D/bags farina, 16 cases colour, 15 casks colour, 10 casks wine bouce, 54 casks tube fittings, 21 drums chlorid of white and solid white commercial, 252 cases cheese, 20 bales picking bands, 1445 bales straw boards, 185 bales papers, 140 drums paint, 158 kegs paint, 60 packages steam piping, 650 cases vegetable fat and product, 660 casks China clay, 18 crates copper wire, 176 pieces boiler tubes, 35 cases gin, 150 bags carraway seed, 35 casks tartaric acid, 220 bags soda ash, 475 D/bags farina, 482 D/bags rivets, 40 D/bags screw bottles, 614 jottes copper, 12 packages switches, 96 pieces iron tubes, 98 casks sulphate alimuna, 4880 cases lead pencils, 10000 bundles sleepers, 35 pieces glass tubes, 99 bundles glass tubes.

S S Gorjistan from Busra. Agents A Neemaji and Co.

Drom Busra:—28 bundles wool, 20 bags attari.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, May 28.

For	Steamer	Date.	Mail's close at
1 England	..	..	..
2 Austria and Italy (superscribed)	..	..	..
3 Japan	S/S Hakata morn	30-5-25	9 a.m.
4	..	..	..
5 Shonghai (superscribed)	..	..	..
Singapore (,,)	..	..	..
7 Straits Settlements	..	..	..
8 Mauitius	..	..	..
9 Eastr Africa	..	..	..
10 South Africa	..	..	..
11 Seychelles	..	..	..

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

London, May 27.

Tele Transfers. 1/5 31/32 quiet.
Bar Gold 84-4-11 1/2 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 31 3/16 steady.

London, May 27.

Rentes 3 per cent 44 1/2.
Bar Silver (Spot)) 31 3/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 3/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.
Interest day to day loans 4 3/4.
Interest 7 days market loans 4 1/8.
Discount. Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th March 1925.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

London, May 27.

Stockholm 1816.
Christiania 2880.
Amsterdam 1211.
Switzerland 25.4.
Belgium 9828.
Athens 28050.
Cuban Sugar 12/9 June/July sellers.

London, May 27.

Exchange on Londoin in Paris 9705.
Exchange on London in Italy 12985.

New York, May 28.

Demand Bills 48587.

DISCOUNTS

London, May 27.

Rentes 5 per cent 16 1/2.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/2.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4.

STOCKS ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £87 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent 91 5/8—1/8
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 99 15/16.
Conversion Loan 76 3/4+1/16.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent 101 3/4.
Indian Loan 7 per cent 105
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 56 5/8.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 49 1/2.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 1/2.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 58 1/8.

BULLION BARS

London, May 27.

Sold £54,000 sovereigns.
Export to India £268.000.
Export to Argentine £10,000.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 47/9.
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 47/-.
General Tone of Tallow Auction:—Firm dearer good demand.

FREIGHT OF COAL

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3 to 14/6.

BARLEY

London, May 27.

Karachi Barley 42/6 M/J sellers.

(Continued from column 6.)

these and similar activities which need to be emulated here. They precede all effective large scale improvements.

Art is Permanent.

Whenever a person or a nation feels, says a writer in the "Ladies Home Journal," a high emotion the result is Art. In every town and in every home we are being the writer adds, "weighd in the scale every day. Some of us are killing the soul of America and some are kindling it. But unless America finds her soul she cannot endure. We forget all the pomp and wealth of Tamerlane, the Great, or Crocusus, but never forget the touch of the spirit in any Nation in Egypt, in Greace, in Palestine. Only so much of her brains and her power as America builds into her spiritual life is permanent."

Curious Tendency.

It is curious to notice, says a well-known architet, "the tendency at the present time to regard the arts, not as embracing an attitude towards life, but as only to be taken note of at recognised time and seasons, if at all."

ART NOTES.

CIVIC NEEDS.

The final report on retrenchment and administrative reorganisation just published by the Municipality would, apart from the immediate objects it aims, serve to attract attention to the manifold civic needs which remain unnoticed. The Municipal Corporation has been entrusted with powers of administration and control over the affairs of a city that is daily growing in importance, extent and population. But the remedies hitherto suggested for civic improvements and the methods and means for the solution of various civic problems have all an unmistakable taint of empiricism and amateur patchwork. The public bodies which control the activitres which influence the shape and structure of the city have, in the absence of instructed opinion, usurped irresponsible powers which are for all practical purposes so many private monopolies. Their isolated undertakings only confirm the monopolies. No agency has yet been conceived that could serve as the co-ordinating instrument for the various conflicting interests and authorities. The Municipal Corporation is a body that should be utilised for the evolution of such agencies. Its control over the activities in the City of such public bodies as the Port Trust, The Development Department, the Improvement Trust and the P.W.D. ought to be be not nominal but effective. Otherwise all efforts for civic improvements will retain their present character of interested quackery. No amount of haphazard imitation of what is being done in the West will help us to save the city from disorder or disease.

Civic Survey.

A beginning, on however modest a scale, ought to be made for a systematic investigation of civic needs. Civics demand system and plans. The civic problems cannot be solved by stray suggestions from benevolent enthusiasts. We have recently observed the manner in which discussions in the Municipal Corporation reveal the most primitive conceptions of municipal obligations. Has the Municipalty of policy for the growing demands for open spaces in the city? How many Corporators have thought about the recreationgrounds as a serious problem? What are the principles by which it regulates the preservation, maintenance and extensions of its gardens? Have the Corporators given attention to the possibilities of the educational institutions under its control? The Victoria and Albert Museum is unrelated to popular demands. Could not the Municipality make it a live institution? The trees, fountains and monuments on the streets appear to have been abandoned. The building regulations do not exercise any perceptible control over the engineers, contractors and architects who seem to have conspired to achieve the maximum of architectural chaos and hideousness for the premier city. The Municipality can even with the existinge means and powers effect great and radical improvement in the plan and appearance of the city. Only it must enlist the wholehearted attention of some at least of the Corporators who are determind to save the city from quackerism, chaos and disease.

Instructed Electorate.

We have long followed the tactics of "nursing the constituency." We have done practically nothing to educate it. We are often asked to emulate the Western nations in the matter of civic arrangements. But we are not asked to emoluate the methods by which they constantly endeavour to instruct their populations. We are asked to support all claims for the amenities which obtain there. But we have not yet heard of any endeavour that would instruct the people in the principles of town-planning, civic hygiene or design. Nor have the public institutions, social, educational or prolessional, exercised their rights. They have given no practical guidance or systematic information that would win for them the support essential for all civic enterprises. The Municipality has remained aloof even from them. Civic improvements are essentially a corporate undertaking. They cannot be effective until they are demanded not by irresponsible experts or benevolent enthusiasts but by an instructed and determined community.

Indian Architecture.

Art and architecture quite rightly claimed during the last session of the local legislature, the attention it had hitherto failed to attract. It is likely that the forthcoming session will be similarly interesting. The answers to Mr. Dadubhai Desai's queries about the Consulting Architect to the Government require further elucidation. It must now be made clear that the office of the Architet is not either a sinecure or a vested interest. If it cannot of set policy encourage Indian architecture it ought to be abolished. The Consulting Architect should be moreover one who could devote his full time to the advancement of Indian architecture. No distractions of "private practice" ought to influence his work.

Town-Planning.

The International Town-Planning Conference held recently at New York has once more drawn the attention of the civilised world to the dangers of unrestricted dominance of industry that has ruined almost every modern town. Mr. Ford, President of the United States City Planning Conference remarked that Chicago was the only large city which was paying attention to its silhouette. He stated that city-planning had been adopt in 22 States of the United States. It was contemplated in 20 others and 350 cities had city-planning schemes in operation. It is these activities that bring about the amenities which we are anxious to obtain for our cities. It is

(Continued in column 5.)

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

A further drop of 22 points in old crop and 20 to 22 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 4 to 1 points lower. The decline was due to some local selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 27th instant as under:—

"Weekly weather report is better than expected."

In accordance with a further moderate decline reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 441 1/2 i.e., Rs. 3 1/2 lower than yesterday's closing rate for fully good M. G. July/August. At the opening on buying by Commission Houses the prices touched Rs. 442/-. At this level Bazar operators sold causing the values to give way to Rs. 440. On buying by Japanese Houses the market recovered to Rs. 441/- and closed at Rs. 440 1/2 at 2 p.m. The sewree market is kept closed to-day for ready and forward business owing some Vishnav festival.

Fully good M. G. Bengal was nominally quoted at Rs. 377.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and there was fairly good inquiry from Japan Exporters for nice Berar and other styles of cotton, and about 10,000 bales were reported to have been sold.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 28.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 15/16
Bank Demand	1/5 31/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s	1/6 9/32
Fcs Demand.	697
American Dollars	275 1/
Hongkong Dollars	152 1/2
Shanghai	207 1/2
Japan	115 1/4
Singapore	158 1/4

Market Steady.

MAWRI BAZAR—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 2 P.M.

Bombay, May 28

Fully Good Broach April-May	
„ „ „ July-Aug. ..	440 1/2
Fully Good Bengal July ..	377
„ „ „ May	

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F.Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and S.Punjab	405	395	380	370
M. G. Kadi/Viramgaon	450	443	436	
M. G. Dhollera ..	440	433	426	
M. G. Punjab/American	486	473	460	
M. G. Broach	483	473	458	448
M. G. Southerns			450	440

F. G. Fair 430

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 28.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 27st May, 1925.

Cotton	16637	Bales
Wheat	36665	Owts
Linseed	31810	„
Rape, etc.	7019	„
Gingellyseed	3374	„
Poppyseed	1260	„
Groundnuts	4940	„
Castorseed	7518	„
Rice	3861	„
Myrabollams	2588	„
Cottonseed	18400	„
Mowraseed	Nil	„
Gram	4550	„
Juwar	1350	„
Masur	Nil	„
Barley	545	„
Bajri	1525	„
Coal	925	Tons

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 28.

	Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	..	.. ..
„ Fine M.G.	..	390 ..
„ F.G.M.G.	375	.. ..
Sindh Punjab Fine M.G.	..	380 ..
„ F.G.M.G.	375	.. ..
Punjab Americans M.G.	440/50	.. ..
Wardha-Hingh. Fine „	400	450/60 ..
Nagpur .. Fine M. G.	400	450/60 ..
Yeotmal .. Fine M.G.	390/400	440 ..
Pulgaon .. „ „	400	440/45 ..
Dhamangaon „ „	390/400	430 ..
Amraoti .. „ „	360/75	420 ..
Khamgaon-Akola „	360/70	400/10 ..
Mulkapur „ „	340/50	375/85 ..
Khandesh „ „	325/35	360/70 ..
„ FG.M.G.	..	.. ..
Broach Fine M.G.	..	470/75 ..
„ Fully Good „	..	450/52 ..
Muthia Fine „	..	.. ..
„ F.G.M.G.	..	.. ..
Dharwar S.G.	..	450 ..
Coompta M.G.	..	450/55 ..
Westerns „	..	360/410 ..
„ H.G.	..	.. ..
Miraj M.G.	..	435/40 ..
Cambodia	..	475/85 ..

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 28.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—

May	12.40—11
June	12.34— 9
July	12.37— 9
October	11.96— 8
December	11.83— 9
January	11.81—10
March	11.82—10
July	26.90—30

EGYPTIANS.

July	26.90

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT MAY 28.

New York Market 27th May 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
23.18	July	23.13—05	22.96	—22
22.58	Oct.		22.38	—20
22.34	Jan.	22.33—01	22.12	—22
22.60	Mar.		22.38	—22

Liverpool Market 27th May 1925.

New Orleans 24.00—.

Telegraphic market advices:—

July highest 23.16 (10-24 a.m.), lowest 22.92 (2-57 p.m.), range 24 points. Small but steady market.

LIVERPOOL MARKET 27th May 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
12.55	May			12.51	—04
12.50	July	12.50	12.44—06	12.46	—04
12.05	Oct.	12.05		12.04	— 1
11.91	Jan.			11.91	.01
	Egyptian.				
22.25	Nov.			22.30	
21.20	Jan			21.20	

Egyptian.

*Corrected.

Telegraphic market advices:—

(1) Cabled 9-35 a.m.: New York telegraph to us:. On any sharp break think purchases can be made with confidence.

(2) Cabled 10-05. a.m.: Slightly warmer

(2) Cabled 10-05. a.m.: Slightly warmer. No rains.

(3) Cabled 10-35 a.m: Mc. Fadden estimate condition 75.6 per cent. increase acreage 5.7 per cent Fenner and Beane 75.5 per cent. increase acreage 5.7 per cent Fossick 73.9 per cent, increase acreage 6 per cent; Watkins 75.2 per cent.

(4) Cabled 12-10 p.m.: Market very quiet. Some local selling.

(5) Cabled 5-20 p.m.: Weekly Government Weather Report rather favourable; good progress early part of week, but later checked by cool weathtr; need moisture.

American Cross Rate 4.86 378.

Another of our Liverpool friends cables:—Private condition reports are around 75 per cent. Crop accounts less optimistic.

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, May 28.
(Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.)

Description.	Ready	J/Aug.
1924/1925 Crop		
Broach M.G.F.G.	—458/60	440 1/2
Oomra M.G. Fine	—400/410	
„ M. G. Black leaf.	—370/80	
Bengal M. G. Fine	—393/395	
„ M. G. F. G.	—375/80	377
Khandesh Black leaf	—320/45	
Khandwa/Sanavad	—340/75	
Jalna/Aurrangabad.	—330/60	
Harda	—350/400	
Ujjain	—340/385	
Parbhani Purna.x	—365/80	
Nander.x	—375/90	
Wardha/Warora.	—440/45	
Nagpur	—450/55	
Katol	—455/60	
Adoni	—410/15	
Sindh/American	—470/475	
Sangli/Miraj	—440/45	
Bagalkot	—415/25	
Coompta	—430/450	
Tirupur	—490/495	
Kadi Vramgam M.G.F.G.	—430/40	
Dhollera M.G.F.G.	—420/30	

x No demand.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 27-5-25	— 9151000	6585000
„ Yesterday do	— 9000	8000
Exports to date do	— 7650000	5325000
Stock at Ports 22-5-25	— 562000	387000
„ Interior Towns. do	— 376000	363000
„ Liverpool do	— 903000	132000
Visible Supply 23-5-25	— 2396000	1541000
Quantity in Sight do	14170000	10879000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
15637	3209429	3071300	3260890.

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 21st May.

1924-25	1923-24
12777	19122

Total Stock in Bombay on 21-5-25 9,31,123 B/s. last year—8,75,342 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept, to 25th May.

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe —	549514	961705	680137
China —	261876	181453	318036
Japan —	1251568	1147283	1436401
Coast-Ports —	26580	47420	43768
Total —	2089543	2337861	2478342
Afloat in harbour			
Europe —	7129	12472	7270
China Japan & Coast ports —	70836	29274	60239
	Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.
	71-7-0	21-7-9	68-6-0

Remark:—12-45 p.m. Yesterday New York closed 22/20 points lower and Liverpool 4 to 1 points lower.

The local market opened with Broach at Rs. 441 1/4, touched Rs. 442/- and is now about Rs. 440 1/4 with very little business passing. The demand for ready cotton yesterday was again good. Our opinion remains unchanged.

This morning Sampin is reported July 295.20, August 296.10. September 293.90 indicating a heavy decline which may interfere with the recent demand for ready cotton from Japan.

To-day the market will be closed at 2 p.m. on account of "Chhapan Bhog" a Hindu Festival.

Marwadi Bazaar Thurs Rs. 2-0 p.m. Market:—Steady.

Broach July/August. Rs. 440 1/2.
Bengal July Rs. 377.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIA COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 28,

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days This year	Since 1st September Last year
Khandesh ..	189	285,787	336,489
Central India	606	319,180	298,256
Barsi and Nagar	286	193,922	194,719
Hyderabad-Gaorani	185	94,208	101,178
Berar	725	554,122	628,478
Central Provinces ..	271	251,604	256,151
Total Oomras ..	2,262	1,698,123	1,815,271
Dholera	6,258	233,517	163,181
N.W. Provinces	..	129,813	120,877
Rajputana ..	139	67,725	79,713
Sind-Punjab	795	353,292	302,619
Broach ..	1,176	466,937	303,215
Coompta & Dharwar	2,255	108,582	148,339
Westerns-Northerns	675	64,021	67,225
Coconada ..	..	1,253	335
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	2077	24,819	24,093
Persian	..	4,064	7,050
American	..	9,649	..
Egyptian and African		44,120	38,417
Comilla, Burma & other sorts — —	—	3,487	819
Total —	15,617	32,09,429	30,71,300

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 21st May. This year.	Last year
Europe ..	5,323	546,326	955,945
Japan & China ..	9,650	1,484,639	1,315,580
Coast Ports ..	200	26,595	47,070
Upcountry by Rail.	—	12,777	19,021
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..	—	59,584	29,591
Total ..	15,173	2,129,921	2,367,477

COTTON

Liverpool, May 27.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 800
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 50.
Mid American Spot.
Universal Standard 13.01 quiet.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 31.25.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	23.15
Oct	22.55
Jan	22.32
New York Noon Call	
Jul	23.02
Oct	22.46
Jan	22.22
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
July	23.46
Oct	22.18

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, May 27.

May	12.51—.04
July	12.49—.01
Oct	12.05
Jan	11.90—.02
Mar	11.91—.01
Egyptians:—	
July	27.85+.65
Nov	22.50+.25
Dec	22.10+.25

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, May 27.

May	12.51—.04
June	12.43—.04
July	12.46—.04
Aug	12.31—.04
Sep	12.19
October	12.04—.01
Nov	11.94—.02
Dec	11.92—.02
January	11.91—.01
Feb	11.90—.01
Mar	11.92
Apl	11.91
May	11.89

Tone:—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COBTON CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, May 27.

May	29.90
June	29.05+.35
July	27.20
Aug	26.00
Sep	24.90
Oct	24.05
Nov	22.30+.05
Dec	21.85
Jan	21.20
Feb	21.05—.05
Mar	20.90—.05

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, May 27.

Scinde Good 9.50.
Scinde Fully Good 9.90.
Scinde Fine 10.30
Bengal Good 9.60.
Bengal Fully Good 10.00.
Bengal Fine 10.40.
Oomra Good 10.50
Oomra Fully Good 10.70.
Oomra Fine 11.10.
Broach Good 10.90.
Broach Fully Good 11.30.
Broach Fine 11.70.

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, May 27.

Cotton:—
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 9,000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain
Day's Exports to Continent 6,000.
Futures at New York:—

July	22.96—.22
October	22.38—.20
January	22.12—.22
March	22.38—.22
Spot Cotton at New York	23.75—.20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.80—.20
Futures at New Orleans:—	
July	23.27—.24
Oct	22.00—.22

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 20 1/8.
Demand Bills 48587.
Foreign mined 67 7/8.

CLOSING PRICES AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

New York, May 27.

Futures at New York:—

July	22.96—.22
October	22.38—.20
January	22.12—.22
March	22.38—.22

Liverpool, May 27.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool.

May	12.51—.04
July	12.46—.04
October	12.04—.01
January	11.91—.01

METALS

London, May 27.

English best Selected Copper £62 1/2.
Standard Copper G.M.B. 60 1/8.
Copper Braziers 77 1/2.
Yellow Metal 7 1/2.
Hard Spelter 30 1/4.
Corrugated Sheets 16 1/2.
Tin Block £256.

LINSEED

London, May 27.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £22 1/2 M/J value.
Tone:—Quiet business at higher rates.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
44/9 June/Aug Done and sellers.
44 5/8 Sep/Dec done and buyers.

London, May 26.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta at £22/13/9 June/July shipment to Hull.
Linseed La Plata Argentine at £20 3/4 June/July and July/August shipment to Hull.

London, May 27.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £20 5/8 M/J sellers.
£20 3/4 J/J paid.
Tone:—Firm quiet trade.
Linseed Bombay £23 1/8 M/J sellers firmly held.

RAPSEEDS

London, May 27.

Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore £21 3/4.
Ferozepore Real Bold £22 1/4 M/J sellers
Rapeseed Toria £22 3/4 M/J sellers.
Tone:—Firmly held.
Yellow Guzerat £23 1/4 M/J Nominal
Cottonseed Bombay £10/-.e M/J Nominal.
Castorseed Bombay £23 1/4 M/J sellers.
firmly held.

WHEAT

London, May 27.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. 62/9 M/J sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs. 64/6 M/J sellers.
Tone:—Steady quiet.
Australian 62/- M/J sellers.
Choice White Karachi 62/6 M/J sellers.
Soft Red Karachi 62/6 M/J sellers.
Tone:—Steady quiet.

JAVA SUGAR

London, May 27.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 15/6 June/July sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 15/6 July/Sep sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 1/ 7 1/2 Oct/Dec sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay 15/10 Oct/ Dec sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi 15 10 3/4 Oct/Dec sellers.
Tone:—Weak without business.

RUBBER

London, May 27.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 25 1/2 June/July sellers.
Tone:—Dull.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 29 1/2 June sellers.
Tone:—Firm little doing.
Ribbed Smoked Sheets 33 1/2 June paid buyers.

SHARES

London, May 27.

Hongkong Bank £143.
Chartered Bank 20 3/8.
National Bank 47 1/2.
P. and O. Bank 10 7/8.
Eastern Bank 6 3/16.

THE PUNJAB STOCK EXCHANGE LOHOHE,

Tht Punjab Stock Exchange Market opened for business on Friday the 22nd May, 1925 in its office in the Bharat Buildings at 4-30 p.m.

Government Securities.—3 1/2 per cent. Government Securities changed hands at 67/6. For further business sellers wanted 67/8/- and 67/10/-, but there were no buyers at this rate. The Punjab bonds 6 1/4 per cent were done at 102. Some buyers offered 101/8/- for these bonds, but no seller came forward.

Bank.—The Punjab National Bank shares (ex-dividend) fully paid were offered at 170/ with no buyers. 40 per cent paid up were sought for at 70 rupees. Buyers offered to buy these shares, but the sellers did not like to part with these shares.

There were inquiries from buyers for the Central Bank of India shares at 22/10, but the sellers did not like to part with these shares at less than 23/- & 23/8/-.

Insurance companies.—The Bharat Insurance Company, Limited shares in big lots were sold at 10 per cent premium and small lots at 20 per cent premium.

Miscellaneous.—The Punjab Cotton Press Co. Ltd., shares were offered for sale at premium, but there were no buyers. Small business was done in Punjab Publishing Company's shares at premium of 5 per cent. The holders wanted to sell Lahore Electric Supply Co's shares at premium of 10 per cent but the buyers offered to purchase these shares at par. We expect that the next week more buyers and sellers will come forward.

The Stock Exchange opens every Friday at 4-30 p.m. for one hour only.

THE WEATHER.

RAINS IN BOMBAY.

Clouds were hovering over the city for the last six or seven days, and there have even been slight drizzles in the early hours of the morning. But on Wednesday night and Thursday morning the skies were threatening, and the heat was intense. The weather in Bombay was becoming almost unbearable owing to the intense heat, and there were all the signs of an early monsoon—at least some welcome rain to bring down the temperature, which has been hovering between 90 and 95 degrees during the last few days. The heat become accentuated owing to cloudy weather. On Thursday morning, however, the sky was overcast and there were signs in the sky of an immediate rainfall, and about 10 a.m. it began to rain vigorously for about 15 to 20 minutes. These showers continued oft and on during the whole day. Telegrams from Colombo show that the monsoon is setting in Ceylon, and there is every likelihood of the rainy season commencing here in a short time. If there is not going to be an early monsoon this year, at least there is this much satisfaction that it is not going to hold off indefinitely, much to the inconvenience of the people. There has been a sudden change in the atmosphere since Thursday morning's rain and the heat is replaced by a refreshing coolness. The skies are still very cloudy and there is a likelihood of further showers in the course of a day or two, but it is dangerous to prophesy.

BOATS ABANDON VOYAGE.

The enormity of the storm on sea can be easily guaged by the fact that three coastal boats, two belonging to the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., and one to the Indian Co-operative Navigation Co., Ltd., bound for Goa and Harnai and Dabul had to return to the wharf after going as far as the Colaba light house.

The chief officer of the S S "Tilak" of the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Co. Ltd., which arrived from Goa about 1 p.m. yesterday, interviewed, said that at Harnai and Dabul the ship encountered heavy rain. It was raining almost throughout the voyage with occasional breaks. Nearing Bombay harbour he found the sea very rough and a heavy wind, which kept blowing until he reached the wharf.

Whether the sailings of the coastal boats will be resumed to-day is not definitely known.

RAINFALL IN INDIA.

SIMLA, May 28.

Rainfall has continued in the Gangetic plain and has been locally heavy in South-east Bengal. It has been nearly general in Lower Burma. Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central Indic and East Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, East United Provinces, East Central Provinces and South Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Bihar, West United Provinces, Gujerat, West Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, South-east Madras and the North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui one inch; Rangoon and Kyauppyu two; Bassein and Akyab three; Maymyo two; Diamond Island and Sibsagar one and a half; Tezpur one; Dhubri and Shillong three; Cherrapunji seven; Cox's Bazar four; Chittagong one and a half; Naravanganj and Behrampur two; Barisal three; Calcutta and Mymensingh one; Naya Dumka two; Benares and Allahabad half; Surat one; Jubbulpore three-quarters; Pendra two; Cochin one; and Trivandrum one and a half.

Forecast.—A decrease in North Bengal.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Bombay, May 28.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 28th May, 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Rawalpindi only; the minimum was above normal in the whole of the province. The thermometer rose yesterday to 110deg. at Multan and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri has had 0.24" of rain, Cawnpore 0.35" and Allahabad 0.65". Skies are lightly clouded over the central parts of the province and in general heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature was generally below normal; night temperature was higher than usual at Agra and generally lower elsewhere. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 108deg. at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are mostly clear humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in south Rajputana; the minimum did not differ much from the normal. Jacobabad recorded a maximum temperature of 117deg. yesterday.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot reports 0.12" of rain and Surat 1.19". Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded and vapour in air is locally above normal. Maximum temperature was lower thn usual except in west Kathiawar; thet minimum was almost normal.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.74" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the south of the division and clear or lightly clouded over the north. Moisture in the air is generally in excess. Maximum temperature was generally lower than usual in the whole of the province and the minimum in the eastern districts only. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 105deg. at Nggpur.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had a light shower of rain associated with thunder and lightning, the amount being only 0.04". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Karwar and in defect at Marmagao. Temperature was almost normal in the division and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 93.3deg. (2deg. above normal) and a minimum value of 84.0deg. (2deg. above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur reports 0.16" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded over northwest Hyderabad and in general lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in slight excess at Aurangabad and in defect at Ahmednagar. Maximum temperature was generally below normal in the north of the division; the minimum was as usual.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and the east United Provinces, and local in the west United Provinces and Gujarat. A few falls have also occurred sin Kathiawar, the west Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 0.44", Calicut 0.36", Cochin 1.04", Trivandrum 1.34" and Madras 0.12". Maximum temperature was below normal in the central parts of the country.

Forecast.—No change of importance is expected to occur during next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 25th May, 1925 issued from Simla.—

Many dust and thunderstorms are reported from the Gangetic plain. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Bengal and Chota Nagpur, and local in Bihar, the east United Provinces, Central India East, the east Central Provinces and the Konkan. A few falls have also occurred in the west United Provinces, Gujarat, the west Central Provinces and Malabar.

The chief amounts were:—Mergui one and a half inches; Moulmein, Monywa two; Mandalay, Myitkyina, Maymyo one and a half; Lashio, Bhamo, one; Tezpur one and a half; Silchar five. Cherrapunji three. Cox's Bazar, Narayanganj. Mymensingh one and a hlf; Chittagong three; Barisal, Bogra two; Dinajpur, Allahabad one; Agra a half; Ahmedabad a quarter; Nowgong a half; Chanda one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY THE 26TH OF MAY 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st May to date.	Normal, 1st May to date.	Departure 1st May to date.
Baluchistan—Quetta ..	..	0.69	0.37	+0.32
Punjab—				
Multan	..	1.40	0.32	+1.08
Rawalpindi	..	..	1.23	..
Lahore	..	0.73	0.64	+0.09
Hissar	..	0.27	0.56	—0.29
Ambala	..	0.17	0.76	—0.29
Delhi	..	0.77	0.52	+0.25
United Provinces—				
Agra	..	0.71	0.44	+0.27
Mainpuri	0.24	0.34	0.40	—0.18
Jhansi	..	0.12	0.30	—0.18
Cawnpore	0.35	0.98	0.27	+0.71
Allahabad	0.65	0.58	0.26	+1.32
Sind—				
Jacobabad	..	0.19	0.14	+0.05
Karachi	..	..	0.05	—0.05
Rajputana—Bikaner ..	..	0.25	0.55	—0.40
Ajmer	..	0.12	0.57	—0.45
Jaipur	..	0.12	0.54	—0.42
Kotah	..	0.25	0.50	—0.25
Mount Abu	..	0.13	0.95	—0.82
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	..	0.07	+0.07
Dwarka	..	..	0.01	—0.01
Veraval	0.04	0.11	0.28	—0.17
Rajkot	0.12	0.97	0.42	+0.55
Bhavnagar Para ..	0.04	0.05	0.27	—0.32
Gujrat—				
Surat	1.19	1.26	0.20	+1.05
Ahmedabad	..	0.45	0.37	+0.08
Deesa	..	..	0.37	—0.37
Central India West—				
Neemuch	..	..	0.63	—0.63
Indore	..	0.29	0.97	—0.08
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	0.74	0.81	0.42	+0.39
Saugor	..	0.91	0.41	+0.30
Hoshangabad	..	1.32	0.44	+0.88
Khandwa	..	..	0.33	—0.33
Akola	..	0.05	0.26	—0.21
Amraoti	..	0.31	0.47	—0.16
Nagpur	..	0.75	0.54	+0.21
Chanda	..	1.60	0.54	+0.06
Raipur	0.09	2.79	0.63	+0.06
Konkan—				
Bombay	0.04	0.16	0.47	—0.31
Ratnagiri	..	0.56	0.68	—0.12
Mormugao	..	0.58	1.78	—1.20
Karwar	0.09	0.74	1.97	—1.23
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	..	0.49	0.53	—0.18
Ahmednagar	..	0.70	0.67	+0.08
Poona	..	1.26	0.62	+0.45
Sholapur	0.16	2.82	0.81	+2.62
Bijapur	..	1.78	0.80	+0.82
Belgaum	..	4.19	0.96	+2.21
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	..	..	0.67	—0.67
Nizamabad (Indur.) ..	..	1.45	0.53	+0.92
Hyderabad	..	2.26	0.85	+1.41
Malabar—				
Mangalore	0.44	2.52	4.68	—2.16
Calicut	0.36	5.86	7.15	—1.29
Cochin	1.04	13.34	9.87	+3.97
Trivandrum	1.34	3.22	6.25	—3.73
Ceylon—Colombo ..	0.54	7.66	10.69	—3.03
Madras (Excluding Malabar) Mysore. &				
Masulipatam	..	4.56	1.19	+0.37
Bellary	..	1.74	1.72	+0.02
Cuddapah	..	4.68	1.34	+3.34
Madras	0.12	4.04	0.94	+3.10
Bangalore	..	7.02	3.78	+3.24
Coimbatore	..	1.82	2.15	—0.33
Trichinopoly	..	5.58	2.89	+2.69
Negapatam	..	0.02	1.63	—1.61

"THE INDIAN SHYLOCK,"

"Starve if you must, but go not to the Sowcar" is the dying message of the hero of a new film to be shortly released entitled "The Indian Shylock" by the enterprising Maharashtra Film Company of Kolhapur. This company, of Sinhagad fame, which hitherto confined itself to historical and mythological topics has now struck out a new line with a film of great social interest, without, however, pandering to the lower instincts of crowds as unfortunately many recent films do, both European and Indian. The "Indian Shylock" vividly exposes, the heartlessness and canery of the village vampire, the sowcar. It unfolds the familiar story of a needy peasant who borrows a small sum from a sowcar but finds that in spite of his paying up the debt instalments his debt grows and grows, thanks to a vicious arithmetic, till he finds himself sold out of his farm and home, his son thrown into jail, and his family destitute. He dies broken-hearted but not till he has given to the poor villagers about him the message mentioned above. The film is touching though the plot is rather too thin, and the scenery and acting show remarkable improvement. In towns, more than sensation-loving cities, the film is sure to draw crowds besides helping a surely needed propaganda.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee meeting 1 p.m. (B. T.).

S. S. "Razmak" with English mails due at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, May 30.

S. S. Razmak" leaves with English mails at 1 p.m.

POONA.

Saturday, May 30 Prof. R. D. Karve on "Birth Control" under the presidentship of Mr. B. S. Kamat at 6-30 p.m.

Sunday, May 31 Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas on "Social Legislation" under the presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

Tuesday, June 2 Municipal meeting for the consideration of Chief Officer Mr. S. R. Bhagwat's resignation and budget 5-30 p.m.

Wednesday, June 3 Unveiling of Shivaji's oil painting in the municipal hall at the hands of Mr. N. C. Kelkar at 6 p.m.

MAIL TRAINS' TIMING.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus :—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	15 45	12 00
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 45	22 30
Poona Mail	11 30	15 15
Inter III Poona Express	12 20	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp	2 0	21 00
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	2 25

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day, Friday.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Owing to imperfect telegraph communication between Bombay and Calcutta, telegrams will be subject to delay.

BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

SARDAR BAJI DESHPANDE DAY.

A public meeting will be held at Lady Jamsedji Road, Dadar, to-day (Friday) at 5 p.m. under the auspices of the C. K. P. Club Dadar.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

A select programme of Indian Music by Mr. Himat will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 9 to 10.30 p.m. to-day Friday, call sign 2 F. V. wave length 387 meters.

1. Rag Bihag, Tal Trital. 2. Rag Wageshari, Tal Trital. 3. Rag Madh, Tal Dipchandi. 4. Rag Malkosh, Tal Trital. 5. Rag Bhairavi, Tal Trital.

BOMBAY'S POSITION.

Under the auspices of The Young Men's Parsee Association Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will deliver a lecture on "The Place of Bombay in India of the Present and of the Future" to-morrow (Saturday) at 5-45 p.m. at the Framji Cawasji Public Hall, Dhobi Talao. Mr. H. P. Mody, Advocate, will take the chair.

G WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The meeting of the Sub-Committee of late Mr. C. V. Shivam's Memorial Fund Committee will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 8.30 p.m. in the above Committee's office to settle the accounts and further action of work.

The meeting of the Council of Management will be held on the same day at 2 p.m. (S. T.), in the Committee's Office.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Hakata Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Saturday, the 30th inst. instead of Friday, the 29th inst.

Wednesday, the 3rd June 1925 will be a Post Office holiday on account of His Majesty the King Emperor's birthday.

All the departments of the Bombay G. P. O. Ballard Pier and Town Sub-Offices including the Telegraph Branches of the Combined Offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

ANDHERI NATIONAL CONVENTION SABHA.

At a meeting held at Andheri on Sunday, the Andheri National Convention Sabha was formed with Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavati as President, Mr. Amirbux K. Bawa as Secretary and Mr. Jariwala as treasurer. Mr. Mavji Govindji spoke on the main features of the Commonwealth of India Bill.

Another convention Sabha was formed at Dadar on the same day at the Agbotwala Building when Mr. Mavji Govindji presided and explained the Convention scheme. Mr. Govind Paranjpe was appointed provisional Secretary.

THE SUN.

As we see things by sunlight, so the Rushi Moonis have created an Astrological Sun to see from the moment of a man's birth his fortune as regards his wife, children, knowledge, religion, profession, honour, wealth, horse and carriage, travels, etc. If you want to know truly every matter of this Astrological Sun you are recommended to call upon

JYOTISHI KRUSHNALAL RAMAKANT SHARMA

Mati Bazar, near Chandi Bazar, who will tell you everything about the speculations in Cotton, Shares, Silver, Linseed, Wheat, etc., markets rates, Bear and Bull, Rupees, Annas, Pies, Sickness, etc. By aid of Astrology, Rammad Mantra Shastra, Vaikul Question, Hand lines, mental lines, he will tell you all the incidents that are to happen in your future life. Time for visit 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.)

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 28.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/6.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 695.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 763.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 750.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 115.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 111.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 152½.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 207.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158¼.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 275.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86-5/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 97.10.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10.
London—Brussels Frcs. 98.20.
London—Rome Liras 123.00.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

BULLION.

Bombay, May 28.

There is a holiday to-day in the Bullion Market.

London, May 28.

Bar gold ready, s84-11 1/2.
Silver ready, d31-3.
Silver forward, d31-3.

TONE OF SILVER—
Firm.—China bought forward. Market opened uncertain but closed with buyers at to-day's price.

DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 28.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 4-11/16 per cent.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4-13/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5-3/4 per cent.
Money 1 Mos. 5-1/2 per cent.
Money 3 Mos. 5 per cent.
Money 6 Mos. 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

CABLE FROM A NORDEN AND CO.

Bombay, May 28.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Cabin Mumbadevi have received the following cable from their friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York on 27th instant:—

"Weekly weather report better than expected."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, May 28.

In the share market in jutes consequent upon rise in raw material Howrah and Clive opened strong and remained active on speculative support. Barnagore was also strong feature on announcement of satisfactory dividend about to be declared and generally speaking healthy feeling was reflected. In coals and teas in former rates were still inclined lower West Tetturya noting a drop of two points. Prices in letter section kept steady. In miscellaneous in certain instances some profit taking accounted for a slight set back in values of rubber shares but on the whole scrip remains none too plentiful with prices steady. There were no other new features to record. Government securities remain firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three and half per cent. Government paper 68-2; five per cent. loan 1945-55, 99-4; six per cent. bonds, 1930, 103-5.

Railways:—Ahmadpur Katwa Railway 64-0.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 410; Auckland 256-8; Bally 220; Barnagore 192; Caledonian 603; Cheviot 276-8; Clive 38; Craig 4-10; Dalhousie 394; Fort William 397; Hooghly (ord.) 83-10; (pref.) 14-8; Howrah 39-12; Kamarhatty 567; Kinnison 925; Lansdowne 290; National 29-4; Northbrook 53-8; Orient 213; Presidency 7-9; Reliance 60.

Coals:—Bhadgora 7-8; Borrea 12-12; East Indian 26; Samla and Kendra 7-4; West Tetturya 1-8.

Cements:—Kalyanpur Lime 12.

Miscellaneous:—British Burma Corporation 9-4.

Tea Companies:—Dimakusi 18; East India 19-4; New Purupbari 10-4; Oodlabari 50-12; Tezpore 12-4; Tirrihannah 20-8; Tukvar 28-8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and thirty-one thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six pence.—A. P.

ALIGHTING FROM MOVING TRAIN.

PASSENGER IN PRECARIOUS STATE.

One D'Souza, about 30 years old, an employee of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., is lying in a precarious condition at the European General Hospital, where he was removed yesterday morning from platform No. 6 of the Victoria Terminus station. D'Souza has been seriously injured on the left shoulder, having slipped between the footboard and the platform and having been run over while attempting to alight from a moving train, which brought him down from Dadar

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Thursday, the 4th June 1925, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

PAPERS TO BE READ.

1. "Study of Man after Death" by Dr. Arthur MacDonald of Washington.
2. "Note on a Sacred Tree at Puri in Orissa" by Prof. Sarat Chandra Mitra, M. A., B. L.

Members and friends are invited to attend.

OUR MADRAS LETTER.

THE COMING BY-ELECTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, May 18.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Tamil Nad Swarajya Party, has issued a statement to the Press explaining his reasons for not contesting on behalf of the Swarajya Party the seat rendered vacant in the Madras Legislative Council by the demise of Sir P. Theagaraya Chettiar. Pundit Motilal Nehru has, I know, wired to him to stand for election to the Council of State so that the Swarajya Party might have his powerful lead in that Chamber, but whether this had any influence with him in the decision to which he has come to, is more than I can say at present. His main reason for declining to comply with the request are two-fold. In the first place, only single victory for the Party at a by-election does not appeal to him. But with all respect to him I should differ from him. The results of by-elections are generally taken as an indication of the strength of the contending political parties in the country and the Swarajya Party could find no better opportunity for vindicating its strength than by contesting this seat which was occupied by the leader of the Ministerial Party in this Province. If Mr. Iyengar is unable to contest this seat, the Swarajya Party will, I trust, put up some other strong candidate and carry on a vigorous campaign to capture this seat.

COUNCIL OF STATE ELECTIONS.

As I have intimated already, the Swarajya Party has appointed a sub-committee to examine the proposals in connection with the coming Council of State elections and to submit its recommendations. So far as I am able to gather, Mr. V. Ramadas and Dr. U. Ramarao, M.L.C., have offered themselves for acceptance as Swarajya Party candidates. The former is a sitting member and the latter has been a strong party-man ever since the formation of the Party in 1923 and has been faithfully carrying out the programme of the Swarajya Party in the local Council all the time through good and evil report. Mr. N. Krishnaswami Iyengar of Kumbakanam, a prominent member of the bar, an ex-member of the Madras Legislative Council in the pre-reform era and the president of the Tanjore District Swarajya Party has expressed his willingness to stand if the Party accepts his candidature. There is Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, a sitting member. Though he has formally joined the Swarajya Party, he says in a communication to the Press that he has not made up his mind whether to stand or not but that he is awaiting replies to the communications he has addressed to the Tamil Nad and the Andhra Congress Committees and the Swarajya Party. In that communication he has placed himself at the disposal of the Congress and requested them to chalk out a programme for himself. If Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar makes up his mind to stand for election to the Council of State as desired by Pundit Motilal, he will be another candidate. Only four seats have been set apart for the non-Muhamadan constituency and a heavy responsibility rests with the sub-Committee in making the final recommendations to the Executive of the All-India Swarajya Party. On the Ministerial side, Mr. M. K. Reddy who was defeated at the last general election to the Assembly has issued his manifesto. Mr. V. Ramabadra Naidu, the Zamindar of Dodabanayakanur, who has made himself conspicuous by his absence from the meetings of the Council of State, is, I understand, also offering himself for re-election. Either Sir Annamalai Chettiar, the sitting member, or Sir M. C. T. Muthiah Chettiar may stand. I am reliably informed that Sir C. Sankaran Nair has made up his mind to contest the election. On the whole the contest will be very keen and the results will be anxiously watched both by the public and the Government.

EXCISE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The Excise Advisory Committee which met at Ootacamund last week has, to the great disappointment of the public, not formulated any definite proposals leading to prohibition at least in the near future. In regard to the introduction of local option, the general opinion of the Committee seems to have been that each Province should formulate its own policy of local option and therefore they have ruled out a general policy of local option as being beyond the pale of practical politics. Even in the matter of giving local option to particular areas the Committee has been of opinion that it must be tested by the sincerity and the preparedness for sacrifice of the local area—whether they would be prepared to bear the expenses of the election and a proportion of the revenue likely to be lost. It appears that some of the members of the Committee suggested that the cost of introducing local option should be borne by Government, while some others appear to have favoured the view that 35-50 per cent. of the revenue likely to be lost by the introduction of this scheme should be made good by the area concerned. This second alternative is reported to have been contested by some members as being impolitic and iniquitous to tax the non-drinking classes for the sake of drinking classes. Other objections also appear to have been raised and finally the Committee has given up local option as impracticable. The introduction of the surcharge system and the sliding scale were then considered, but they were rejected as not suitable to work out prohibition. Finally the Committee appears to have fallen in love with the rationing system in spite of its inherent defects and it has decided to depute a special officer to study the system and to go to Bombay if necessary for the purpose, leaving thte working out of the system to the Government. After all the proceedings of the Committee have ended in smoke and we are going to have once again an officer on special duty, who is likely to take his own time for reporting on a system which no true temperance reformers will regard as a satisfactory solution of the problem.

THE SATARA DECISION.

Much dissatisfaction is felt in Congress circles, especially amongst Swarajists, at the turn events have taken in Satara. Though some Swarajists here have been opposed to the introduction of the yarn franchise from the very beginning, they have taken to it faithfully and are carrying on an effective propaganda to popularise it. It is at this stage that the Satara decision has come as a bomb-shell on them. They consider that however much one may differ from the yarn franchise, it is the duty of the Swarajists to faithfully carry out their part of the pact. While they are quite prepared to give full credit to Maharashtrians as men of action they consider that the yarn franchise had not had a fair trial and that it is not fair now to ask that it be rescinded.

MUSSALMAN WAKF ACT.

APPLIED IN BOMBAY.

DAWOODI BORAHS EXCLUDED.

The Director of Information writes:—

In August, 1923 there came into force an Act passed by the Central Legislature to make provision for the better management of Wakf properties and to ensure the keeping and publication of proper accounts in respect of such properties. This measure is known as the Mussalman Wakf Act of 1923. Under the Act it is the duty of the Mutavallis (Trustees) to render certain statements to a Court showing the gross income of the Wakf, the amount required to pay for the remuneration of the trustees, how much will be required for charitable purposes, or religious purposes, etc. It was left to the local Governments to extend all or any of the provisions of the Act to the whole Province or any part of it, and to exempt from the operations of the Act, or any specified provision in it, any Wakf or Wakfs created or administered for the benefit of any specified section of the Mussalman community.

DAWOODI BORAHS TO BE EXCLUDED.

Government have accordingly decided to apply the Act to this Presidency including Sind. There remains the question whether or not exemption should be allowed to any community, as provided in the Act. Mussalman opinion generally appears to be entirely favourable to the provisions contained in the Act, but among the Dawoodi Borah community opinion is strongly divided. Many petitions have been received by Government for and against the exclusion of the Dawoodi Borah community. The Minister of Education has received deputations from both sides. After long and careful consideration of the question, Government has decided that the Dawoodi Borah community should be excluded for a period of three years or pending further orders, and a notification to that effect is published in the Bombay Government Gazette.

STATUS QUO.

In arriving at this decision Government have borne in mind the fact that, as a result of a ruling of the High Court, it has been laid down that the Mulaji Saheb is a trustee in law of the Wakf properties vested in and managed by him, and is accountable like any other trustees or Muttawallis, and is subject to the Shia Mahomedan Law. They are advised that the exclusion of the Dawoodi Borah community from the provisions of the Mussalman Wakf Act of 1923 does not affect the liability of the Mulaji Saheb in this respect. The existing rights of the members of the community are not therefore affected, and Government consider that the solution of this difficult question lies in the maintenance of the status quo which entails the exclusion of the Dawoodi Borahs from the Act. Government, however, desire it to be understood that this decision is subject to reconsideration at the end of three years, or at an earlier date if the community unanimously so desires.

The Act will be applied with effect from 1st of June, 1925.

BOMBAY GARAGE FIRE.

BEGUM OF BHOPL'S ROLLS ROYCE BURNT'S DOWN.

Enquiries into the fire at the Bombay Garage at Choupatty on Tuesday how that the damage to the building is estimated at Rs. 187,500. it being insured with Messrs Volkart Brothers for Rs. 50,000 and with the New India Insurance Company for Rs. 75000. H. H. the Begum of Bhopal's Car (Rolls Royce) worth Rs. 55000 was among others, burnt down in the 55000 among others, burnt down in the fire as also Mr. F. M. Chinoy's three one ton trucks worth Rs. 10,500.

CURRENCY MUDDLE.

MR. MANMOHANDAS RAMJI'S VIEW.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, President, Piecegoods Merchants Association interviewed by our representative said:—

Personally I think that all Indian businessmen are agreed that India must adopt a gold currency ultimately. But in view of the fact that a Commission is to be appointed to thrash out this question, it is desirable to await their decision. Any temporary measure will affect either one class or the other. If the ratio of 1s. 4d. gold is adopted as a temporary measure, it will effect the importers, and if after the finding of the Commission there is going to be any change again, it will again dislocate the trade for some period, causing great inconvenience and loss to the mercantile community.

BAWLA MURDER CASE.

LAST NOT YET HEARD.

The "Hindustan Times" writes:—

On Saturday evening Mr. Justice Crump of the Bombay High Court delivered judgment in the sensational Bawla murder case. The dastardly outrage on a British Indian citizen carried out on a most elaborate plan and with a marvellous certainty evoked at the time an intense excitement throughout. The stories unfolded in the course of the trial reconstructed and the jury's award has confirmed the heartless character of the assiduous measures concerted to take away the life of a man in whose company lived Mumtaz Begum, a dancing girl, who formerly stayed in Indore and to kidnap her to a place whence she had escaped and where she was extremely loath to go. In the history of crimes committed it will be hard to come across a more staggering example of ruthlessness and iniquity and public opinion will not disapprove of the sentences inflicted by Mr. Justice Crump. In fact, there is not the slightest possibility of apprehension that the least favourable chance to the perpetrators of the shocking crime has been neglected to their detriment. The plea for mercy put forward by defence counsel on behalf of the sentenced criminals is proof positive of their guilt, more unescapable indeed than the force of the evidence that accumulated to esthlish their offence. As regards one of the convicted men extenuation was sought to be urged on the ground that he was a "hireling" and in the case of another, it was pleaded that "on the known facts of the case" he had been under "some exceedingly powerful influence." It is apparent that if there is to be a measurable guarantee of safety of life and the recklessness of crime is to be checked, the last cannot be said to have been heard of the episode with the infliction of the penalty by the Bombay High Court. The extraordinary gallantry of Lieutenant Seagert and his brother officers has been deservedly appreciated by the public and the court. But for their providential intervention thiugs which have been known to the world may never have come to light.—"The Hindustan Times."

BAWLA'S CHAUFFEUR,

LET OFF ON BAIL.

Sub-Inspector Bhatkal made an application before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate for the withdrawal of the charges against Mahomed Shafi, Mr. Bawla's chauffeur, who was made an approver in the Bawla Murder Case and who later on turned a hostile witness. Mr. Bhatkal said that he made this application in the absence of Mr. Kirk-Smith, the Public Prosecutor.

The Magistrate declined to entertain the application on the ground that as the case was exclusively triable by a jury and as such the Public Prosecutor alone was competent to make the application.

Sub-Inspector Bhatkal thereupon submitted that the accused might be enlarged on bail or on a bond of personal cognizance.

Accordingly the accused Mahomed Shafi was let off on bail on his executing a bond of Rs. 300 and a surety for a like amount.

The case against the accused was postponed to June 9 to enable the Public Prosecutor to put in the application for withdrawal.

HINDU WOMEN EMBRACE ISLAM.

DECLARATION MADE IN COURT.

On the advice of the Kazi of the Jumma Masjid, Bombay, two young Hindu women, Muktabai and Sonabai, hailing from Bhira of the Alibag Taluka, Kolaba District, appered this morning before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, for the recording of their declaration to embrace Islam.

They stated that they had nobody in the world, and had on the 26th instant come to Bombay of their own free will. Desiring to embrace the Islamic faith, they had approached the Kazi of the Jumma Masjid Bombay, who wanted that they should make a declaration to that effect before a magistrate. They had accordingly come before his Worship and prayed that their declaration may be recorded.

His Worship ordered that the declaration of the application to embrace Islam be recorded.

PATHANS ATTACK PATHAN.

A daring attempt on the life of a Pathan Amir Mahomed was made on Thursday at 12-15 p.m. by three other Pathans at Khara Road, Wari Bunder.

It appears that Amir Mahomed along with two other companions were going in a taxi along Khara Road, when Yar Mahomed and two other Pathans who were lying in wait for them suddenly fell upon them and assaulted them with sticks and knives. Amir Mahomed was severely injured, and received two wounds on the forehead, while the other Pathans in the taxi escaped with minor injuries. The shouts of the assaulted men brought a large crowd and police and people pursued a hot chase of the assailants who were finally secured.

All the injured men were taken to J. J. Hospital where Amir Mahomed is detained for treatment. His condition is said to be precarious. His companions were treated in the Hospital and allowed to go home.

FATAL STABLE COLLAPSE.

A verdict of accidental death was returned at an inquest over the bodies of Punja Ganoo (30) and Kabharia Tanaji (34) who died as a result of the collapse of a stable at Pare Tank Road on the 19th instant.

The jury observed that the Municipality should undertake frequent inspection of such stables to prevent such accidents.

"POLE" IN COURT.

UNDECLARED NEWS PAPER

EDITOR FINED.

An interesting case involving a point of law as to what constitnted a newspaper within the meaning of the Press Act came up for hearing before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, in which Inspector M. N. Desai, C.I.D., charged Pravasi Pagal (Hiralal Mangaldas) Editor and Publisher of a Gujarati periodical entitled the "Pole" for failing to make a declaration as required by Rule 2 Section V of the Press Act.

Mr. M. N. Desai in the information filed in the Court stated that Pravasi Pagal lived at Paramand Chawl, French Bridge, Girgaum, from which he was issuing the periodical, since October 1924. He had failed to make a declaration before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to that effect and therefore, be dealt with according to law. Mr. Mankar, the police prosecuting officer, before examining Mr. Desai, read the Section under which the accused was prosecuted.

Inspector Desai then went into the witness-box and was formally examined.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mohanlal Desai, Inspector Desai said that acting upon the orders of the Superintendent of Police, C.I.D. branch, he made an application for the issued of a summons against the accused.

Mr. Mohanlal:—"Was it a pure concidence that the summons was made returnable on the very day when the 'Chhapan Bhog' were to commence and on which the accused had made certain comments?"

Mr. Desai:—"I could not say. The grounds why they thought of prosecuting the accused were that recently he had issued hand bill's in which he had advertised that he was issuing a special edition of his periodical "Pole" dealing with "Chhapan Bhog" on the day of the commencement of the ceremony. The handbills attracted notice of the C.I.D. people and on investigation it was found that the Editor and Publisher had not declared himself before the Magistrate.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The accused in his statement said that he was the Publisher and Editor of the publication "Pole." He did not think it necessary to file a declaration before the Magistrate as his intention was never to conduct "Pole" as a newspaper. It was not issued at regular intervals nor did it contain news. It contained essays, stories and short novels. Moreover, there was no regular monthly or yearly subscription and the issues of the publication were sold from ½ anna to 1½ anna per issue.

Mr. Mankar for the prosecution in addressing the Court said that the facts had been admitted by the accused in his statement. He submitted that the publication came within the definition of a newspaper though it might not have been issued at regular intervals. The very fact that it was published at stated intervals and the date of each succeeding issue was given in the previous number was sufficient for his purpose. The section defined a newspaper as a publication that published news, comments on news or views, and as such the accused's publication was a newspaper. Referring to certain numbers of "Pole" Mr. Mankar pointed out that they did contain news items and comments thereon. It was not true that there was no fixed price, for on the title page they found the words "single copy—half anna."

Mr. Mohanlal Desai for the defence submitted that "Pole" was not a newspaper within the meaning of the Section of the Press Act as amended in 1922 under which the accused was charged. The original Act, said Mr. Mohanlal, contained the words that every printer and publisher of a publication, periodical or newspaper, containing news, comments, should declare etc. But in the amended Act these words were deleted and only the word newspaper was submitted. The original Act might have been applicable to his client, but not the amended one. His submission, therefore, was that his publication was not a newspaper.

The Magistrate:—"Well, Mr. Mohanlal the amended Act defines what it means by a newspaper. It is one and the same thing. I cannot see the distinction."

Continuing Mr. Mohanlal said that a casual reading of the issues of "Pole" would show His Worship that they contained essays, short stories, and similar stuff, and could not be mistaken for a newspaper. Accused's belief was that he was not required to file a declaration.

The Magistrate:—"That may be an extenuating circumstance for the mitigation of the sentence. But can you say that no offence is committed? It may be a *banafide* impression."

Proceeding Mr. Mohanlal referred to Webster's dictionary for the meaning of periodical. He submitted that the case required consideration as it involved a fine point of law. His contention was that "Pole" was neither a periodical nor a newspaper and as such the accused had not committed an offence and therefore, be acquitted.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty of the offence and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30. The Magistrate was of opinion that the publication came clearly within the definition of a newspaper as contemplated by the Act.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1925.

A WRONG DECISION.

A more amazing document has seldom been issued from the Bombay Secretariat than that in which the Director of Information announces the decision of the Government of Bombay regarding the exemption of the Dawoodi Bohras from the operation of the Mussalman Wakfs Act. The Act was passed by the Indian Legislative Assembly in 1923 on the initiative of a non-official member and it was due to a false alarm by the Government of Bombay regarding Muslim public opinion that at the eleventh hour a clause was inserted in it empowering a Provincial Government to exempt any section of the Muslim community from the operation of the Act when enforced. The exemption clause was wholly inconsistent alike with the spirit and purpose of the Act and the teachings of Islam For Islam enjoins not only that the object of every trust should be faithfully fulfilled but that the trustee should also render a proper account to the community. In fact, it is the duty of every Muslim to see that a trustee of a public trust duly performs his functions. An exemption clause such as the one embodied in the Mussalman Wakfs Act of 1923, therefore, involves a direct interference with Islam, inasmuch as it is calculated to prevent a Muslim from the performance of what is a religious duty. Unfortunately, as the clause was introduced in the Act at the last moment, this aspect of the matter did not receive the attention that it deserved. The Muslims, however, expected that the clause which they did not—and as good Muslims could not—demand would remain a dead letter and that the Act would be enforced in every part of the country with the expedition that the existence of the crying evils of misappropriation and mismanagement of trust funds and the urgency and unanimity of demand by the community required. In every province where the Act has been enforced, no exemption has been granted to any section of the Muslim community. In Bombay the demand for the enforcement of the Act has been more insistent than in any other province and no section of the Muslim community has been in greater need of the application of the Act than the Dawoodi Bohras. This outstanding fact was clearly established in a series of articles on the subject which were published in the "Chronicle" some weeks ago.

The issue is a very simple one and may be briefly explained. The Mullaji Saheb controls and manages the Bohra Wakfs whose total annual income exceeds several lakhs of rupees. These vast sums being the property of the community could be utilised for its benefit by the establishment of schools, orphanages and hospitals as well as by ministering to its religious needs. It is notorious that the benefits that accrue to the Bohra community in these respects are hardly commensurate with the huge trust funds at its disposal. On the other hand, it is an equally notorious fact that the trust funds are not spent as efficiently and economically as they should be; in fact, it has been openly alleged that there is inexcusable extravagance and waste, if not something worse, in their management This is hardly surprising in view of the fact that the control of these funds by the Mullaji Saheb means their being handled by ill-paid Amils or agents and the absence of any independent scrutiny or oversight. The thinking section of the Dawoodi Bohra community, realising the poverty of its progress in things that matter in the midst of wealth of resources, have felt that the evil can only be remedied if their Wakfs are managed and controlled as every Muslim Wakf ought to be. This desire brought them in conflict with the vested interest of the Mullaji Saheb. But they won in the conflict in the test case known as the Chandabhai Gulla case in which Justice Marten laid down that the plea of the Mullaji Saheb that he was an unaccountable trustee was untenable in law. The judgment did not merely lay down the law. It also enabled the Dawoodi Bohra community to harmonize the management of its wakfs with the injunctions of religion. The decision of the Government of Bombay to exempt the Bohras from the operation of the Act does not merely flout a High Court decision but it also deprives the Bohras of an opportunity of bringing about internal reform in accordance with religious requirements.

We have described the document containing the decision as an amazing one advisedly; for it is an insult to the intelligence of the average Musalman. Government have come to a decision which is tantamount to a defiance of Muslim public opinion and it is an illuminating commentary on their defiance that they have given no reason for their decision. The fact that many petitions have been received by them for the exclusion of the Bohras can hardly be accepted as a valid reason by any one who knows anything about the matter. Considering the position the Mullaji Saheb occupies, it is not surprising that there are many of his followers who are ready to espouse his cause in order to gain his favour. But assuming there is a genuine division of opinion, the question arises whether those demanding exemption have demonstrated their case to the satisfaction of impartial judges There may be convincing arguments which the Mullaji Saheb has advanced in support of his case. But these are evidently secret arguments meant only for the knowledge of the Government of Bombay; for the public has been kept in the dark about them. The perversity of the Government's decision is brought into relief by the fact that it has been made in spite of their admission that "as a result of a ruling of the High Court, it has been laid down that the Mullaji Saheb is a trustee in law of the Wakf properties vested in and managed by him, and is accountable like any other trustees or Mutawallis and is subject to the Shia Mahomedan Law." If the Mullaji Saheb is an accountable trustee and, if, as Government add, the exclusion of the Dawoodi Borah Community from the provisions of the Mussalman Wakfs Act of 1923 does not affect the liability of the Mulaji Saheb in this respect," why, then, has the exemption been granted from obligations which flow from this accountability? The obligations under the Wakfs Act are very simple and such as no honest trustee need be afraid of carrying out. In fact under the Act, as the Director of Information informs us, "it is the duty of the Mutavallis (Trustees) to render certain statements to a Court, showing the gross income of the Wakf, the amounts required to be paid for the remuneration of the trustees, charitable or religious purposes, etc." If the Mullaji Saheb is an accountable trustee, like every other Muslim trustee, why should he demand and be given exemption from the satisfaction of these simple and harmless requirements of Law? The reason is known only to him and the Government who have granted him the exemption in violation of the spirit of law and religion albeit under the cover of the letter of law. That such a decision should have been arrived at by a Government which contains two Muslim members, makes it the more amazing. If the decision is the result of their advice, they have done a distinct disservice to their community and especially to a section of it which has been carrying on a valiant struggle for reform against heavy odds. However that may be, they owe an explanation to the community which, we are sure, will be interested to learn the reasons, if any, which have reconciled them to a view which finds support neither in law nor in religion.

SPORT AND RACIALISM.

The first match of the association-football season in Calcutta has ended in disorder and uproar. As the game was between Mohan Bagan, the premier Indian combination, and a European team, the incident is peculiarly lamentable. The referee took exception to the humour for kicking which possessed a European player and his yelling backers precipitated the abrupt termination of the match. The referee escaped without any bruise on his person, but the rowdyism caused leaves a most painful impression. Football is a game which involves much scrimmage and requires strict obedience to the rules of the game and the ruling of the referee, but the prejudice spreads to all games. While we always welcome events of athletic rivalry, we have still to be prepared for the eruption of racialism in a field where the best instincts of sportsmanship are required of European competitors. Indian representatives for the Olympic contests were not handsomely treated by their conductors. The existence of deep-rooted prejudice was again illustrated in the matter of the Cambridge Tennis captaincy. Quite contrary to the professions of British sportsmanship, the universities seem opposed to the selection of an Indian to captain any sporting team. The claims of Ratnam and Hadi, two capital sportsmen, to captain the Cambridge Lawn Tennis team have been passed over this year. By custom the title belongs to the senior-most blue in the University, but the spirit which actuated the supersession of Sir Abdur Rahim in Bengal, broke out in the region of sportsmanship. The vile spirit appears at sundry times and in divers manner. The gentleman favoured for the captaincy is junior to the two Indian players. We are reminded that in 1923 when the Yale and Harvard Universities invited the Cambridge University to send a representative team to America, Ramaswami's name was not included in the team, obviously on the ground of his nationality. But when the list of players was communicated to America, and it was found that it did not include the most reputed player of the time, Cambridge was politely asked not to send a team if she could not include Ramaswami. In the circumstances Cambridge had no alternative but to amend the list and include him. The snub does not seem to have corrected the University-authorities. A correspondent writing in a Calcutta contemporary recalls the outburst of colour-fever when the Oxford and Cambridge team went to the continent to compete for honours. The superior pigmentation of the Indian skin stirred the imperial instinct of the universities. The correspondent describes the hubbub:—"When Oxford and Cambridge teams went to play against Holland and Belgium, Hadi and Ramaswami were not taken to Cologne as it was given out that the officers of the army of occupation would object to the Indians playing against them. After the matches against the Dutch and Belgium Universities, Hadi and Ramaswami went to Amsterdam and played in the invitation tournaments and made great names, while the rest of the 'Varsity' team were enjoying the hospitality of the British officers at Cologne. I might also mention that when it was decided to take the 'Varsity' team to Holland, it was written to them by the Cambridge people that they would not bring Hadi and Ramaswami, if they had any scruple in playing against coloured people." Look at the precaution against coloured sportsmen playing for distinction and perchance of beating the *sahebs* hollow. Prestige must be safeguarded and the "damned niggers" must be told to know their place. They are belauding the Maharajah of Jodhpur on his sportsmanship in polo. It costs a trifle of ten lakhs to this Highness' subjects, and as he is being lionised and Wembley-ed and photographed from all angles of the compass, we wonder if it occurs to him to press the general principle that if there are to be the amenities of sport there should be an end to the practice of racial insolence Terrible, indeed, is the grip of racialism when in a field of friendly rivalry which does not involve any exchange of the pound sterling, the Britishers should be capable of meting out the treatment they have accorded to Ratnam and Hadi.

Notes of the Day.

The Bulgarian Outrage.

The trial of persons accused of sheltering the conspirators concerned in the outrage of St. Nedelja Cathedral at Sofia has resulted in the sentence of death, to, among others, two women. It will be remembered that by a fortuitous coincidence, certain Labour representatives headed by Col. Wedgwood happened to visit Sofia immediately after the unhappy incidents and published a report on the affair. It traced the ultimate cause of the atrocity to the military junta which rules Bulgaria and whose ruthless terrorism has driven the peasant and revolutionary parties to violence; it also alleged that widespread reprisals were taking place so that nearly 4000 people had been imprisoned and many hundreds executed without adequate trial. The Bulgarian Legation in London promptly repudiated these statements and a rather stormy demonstration was held in front of the Legation when Mr. Lansbury and Mr. Tillet addressed the crowd from its steps! In "New Leader," M. Rakovsky, the Soviet representative in London, analyses the Bulgarian situation and his article supports the informed opinion that the recent disturbances are due to Balkan blood-feud aggravated by the territorial settlement of the Treaty rather than to Bolshevik intrigues. M. Rakovsky suggests a Balkan Federation as a solution of the present difficulties and naturally it is one that appeals to all sane elements in the Balkans.

The British and Colour Crusade.

It is often suggested that the British Government or people are no party to the consistent humiliation of the Indians carried on in South Africa which is the result of Dutch racialism. Thus, for example, we were told at the time of the Kenya decision that Indians were "helots in a *Boer* Empire" as though they were treated better in other British Dominions. But even in South Africa the British cannot escape responsibility. In a remarkable speech Sir Abey Bayley, the arch enemy of the Asiatics, recently said: "If it were not for the British Navy, the power behind the British Empire, the policy of protecting the whites against the Asiatics would not be permitted in South Africa." This conclusively proves the contention of Indians that in a conflict between various parts of the Empire when fellow-citizens of the Empire are ill-treated in the Empire, the Imperial Government ought to intervene if it is sincere about its professions of racial equality and equity. Take, for example, Natal where the British dominate the Government and being ousted by Dutch competition are devising expedients to drive out Indians in their turn through discriminating ordinances. No wonder General Smuts and General Hertzog refuse to accept responsibility for the acts of spoliation and declare that that it is the British people and Government who are acting in violation of their own pledges and principles.

A Hopeful Movement

It is undeniable that one of the prime needs of modern India is a body of disciplined and earnest workers radiating the gospel of social service and organising social relief. Such a band of young men will be serviceable in the task not merely of social regeneration but also of political emancipation since it is our common complaint that the nation is considerably lacking in discipline, courage, and the impulse of sacrifice for a cause. Mr. Srinivasa Iyenger, therefore, did not exaggerate when he observed the other day that national volunteers were more essential than the constructive programme or Council work. Indeed, it is difficult to see how a constructive programme could, in fact, be worked without an organised band of workers interested in its vigorous pursuit. The Hindustani Seva Dal or the National Volunteer Corps has been formed to supply this national want and under the able guidance of young patriots like Pandit Jawahirlal Nehru and Dr. Hardikar is advancing steadily. The Dal conducts a journal, the "Volunteer," edited by Dr. Hardikar for propagating the movement and its May number contains articles on the Volunteer Movement in India. We wish it gave more information regarding the membership and activities of the Dal which, we trust, will develop into a national movement vitalising and inspiring the youth who have the destiny of the nation in its keeping.

A Questionnaire for Authors.

An enterprising French publicist, Monsieur Gaste Picard, recently put to French authors the following three questions:—(1) How are your books produced? (2) For whom do you write? and (3) Do your books satisfy you? A hundred replies were his reward, and he has made a little volume out of them entitled "Our writers as defined by themselves." Only one writer has had the temerity to assert that he writes only for himself, and that his books do come up to his expectation. Jacques Bainville, the famous novelist, declares, however, that "he who does not write for the whole world is lost" and that "he cannot simply bear reading to himself any of his productions." At the mention of such modesty a thought assails us. What an entertaining experience it would be to ask our All-India Congress Committee members (1) how do they manufacture their orations? (2) For whom do they speak? and (3) Are they themselves satisfied with their verbal fire-works? Not many, perhaps, will be drawn into an answer.

Continued from Col. 6.

My point of view comes from actual experience in working out a technique for Community Organisation, and close contact with the needs of the people. "Mrs. Seymour understands the spirit as well as the method, the method of the "leaven at work in the civic lump."

Universally Tabooed.

But civics, the necessity for creating and maintaining a human environment, appear to be almost universally tabooed from the discussion usual amongst those who take up the problems of national regeneration as an intellectual fashion. The schemes for civic improvement, imposed as a rule by officials who never pretend to understand the civic needs of the people, the spasmodic interest in town planning and the invectives and criticisms commonly mistaken for suggestions show how the insensitive intellect shirks the vital problems.

Art Treasures.

Reuter's broad cast about the Carnarvon Art collection has received due attention. The fact that 1,700 guineas, have been obtained for a Gainsborough portrait has left the world that listened to the microphone by the side of the auctioneer gasping with amazement. It is the same world with the same feelings that learnt about £5,000,000 having been spent by American art lovers for the purchase of art treasures. Has that world time to think of the vanising art treasures of India?

ART HORIZON.

THE GLORIES.

The Chief of Aundh's interest in Indian art is well-known. His recent lecture at Mahableshwar would suggest that the interest has now reached a more active stage. He is said to have observed that the "Ajanta art" was the mother of all schools of painting" in India. His descriptions and classifications of the paintings which survive may not be altogether accurate. And the connection or rather the relation and resemblance between "Marathi art" and the Ajanta painting should call for less vague explanation But his emphasis on the necessity for wider appreciation of the importance of re-discovering the artistic talent acquired or inherited by the country and of the possibilities for the present employment of the talent is certainly not inopportune The Chief of Aundh will be rendering great service if he concentrates his attention not only on the past glories but on the methods by which they could be made to inspire and live in the present.

"All in Their power."

His Excellency the Governor thanked the Chief and assured those present on the occasion that he and his Government would do all in their power to encourage art in the Presidency, but pointed out that the real burden rested upon the people of the province. He referred to the work of the Bombay School of Art and suggested that the general public could and should take considerably more interest in the exhibitions and the work that institution carried on. The question is: Does the Department, apparently under the control of his Government, care to understand the importance of the "considerably more interest" from the public?

Led Blindfold.

The control of his Government over the Department entrusted with the work is only apparent. It is not real. One has only to remember the discussions during the last sessions of the local legislature to realise how the Government, His Excellency and the Minister, every body is led blindfold by the vagaries of a Department destitute of all sense of responsibility to the people. We have not yet heard of anything that would indicate that the assurance given during the last sessions of the legislature about the withdrawal of the resolution abolishing freehand has not been a dead letter. Nothing is yet known of the proposals for the reorganisation of the workshops in the School. The Architectural School is still left adrift awaiting the kind buffetings of benevolent or interested authorities. Finally, the Prize of Delhi scheme has not yet evoked from the Department even a mild interest in popular requirements. The public is taking a "considerably more interest" than that expected by or convenient to the Department. And, it is the tame enigmatic activities of the Minister which puzzle the public.

The Verdict.

He has a superfluous Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork who finds a handsome salary, allowances and quarters in exchange for work which remains undefined and unknown to the Minister. The Minister has called for information on the subject! Was there ever such a travesty of the popular obligations of Government? Again, what are precisely the educative duties of the officer for Visual Instruction whose holiday tour at Matheran leaves an impression of envy among the less fortunate of his colleagues in the Department. His Excellency may be assured that popular interest in art and particularly in the work at the Bombay School of Art will not abate, despite the efforts of the Department and the feeble pleasantries of the Minister. On the contrary, its interest is rapidly assuming the form of a challenge. The public interest in art is genuine and intense. It is determined to take up the fight. Its interest in the squabbles between the officials of the Department remains at zero. Its respect for departmental weaknesses evokes the same degree of sympathy. The test will soon be applied. And the verdict on the integrity, competence and intelligence of the Department nominally under the control of the Government will not await the pleasure of the Minister.

The New University.

Book learning is beginning to find its legitimate and natural level. Its artificial elevation hitherto has been both the cause and effect of an unnatural environment and artificial life. Efforts, almost heroic, are now being made in the West for re-integrating life "in the spirit of art." Mrs. R. M. Seymour, Chairman of the Florida Federation of Women's Club, in a letter along with report of the Department of Applied Education forwarded to the editor of the "Sociological Review" expresses the following ideas indicative of the tendencies in the West of emancipated intellect. An education and training outside schools or universities that will, she says, "make citizenship centre in *the building of cities fit to live* in, *and creating opportunities* for the 'good life' where none exist. The city itself must become a university"

Planned Action, Not Leadership.

There is, she continues, "no hope for us in this country, unless we can get entirely away from the idea of leadership—personal leadership to the idea of a *program*—a plan of action—that can be taught—and explained—and interpreted until every body in the community knows something about it, and gradually each citizen becomes a part of it—as every musician in the orchestra becomes a part of the program all the musicians are not playing *all* the times, nor are they thinking about it *all* the *time*, nor do they understand in the same way—nevertheless, they are all part of the program. Other people write books, and discuss Social Organisation in conferences and convention and university groups.

Continued in Col. 5.

FOREIGN COMMUNISTS BANNED.

BRITISH GOVT'S ACTION.

TOMORROW'S GLASGOW CONFERENCE.

LONDON, May 28.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Sir Joynson-Hicks intimated that permission had been refused to various foreign communists to attend the Communist Conference at Glasgow on 30th instant and that any one landing without permission would be deported.

Mr. Lansbury and Mr. Clynes asked him for the definition of subversive propaganda and whether Government had decided that the Communist propaganda was illegal. Sir Joynson-Hicks replied that certain things were permitted to British nationals but Government would not permit foreigners to come here to do them (Ministerial cheers). Mr. Lansbury asked if this was a result of communications with other Governments with a view to preventing Britishers from participating in international conferences abroad. Sir Joynson-Hicks replied that there had been no international arrangement and that this action was taken without reference to any other Government.—Reuter.

ECHO OF SOFIA OUTRAGE.

THREE CONDEMNED PERSONS EXECUTED.

SOFIA, May 28.

Ghastly scenes marked the public execution of three condemned persons including Friedmann Sacristan Zadgorsky for participation in the Cathedral outrage. The place of execution was kept secret, but it leaked out and 40,000 people quickly assembled there. Three brown barefooted and disreputable-looking gipsies who had each been hired for £5 acted as executioners. They carried the men in turn to a table in the presence of their fellow-condemned. There they were covered with a white mask and their necks were put in the noose after which the table was cast aside. The gipsies gave the body two sharp tugs to complete their task.—Reuter.

BHDWANI MILL FIRE TRIAL.

REMAINING CASES TO BE HEARD ON JUNE 11.

BHIWANI, May 28.

The Punjab Government having decided to continue the trial of the remaning cases arising out of the Bhiwani mill fire against Rai Bahadur Tarachand and Murlidhar Tarachand, has appointed Lala Bishamber Dayal as Special Magistrate and he has arrived in Bhiwani to-day. The Public Prosecutor of Hissar, Mr. Kolander Ali Khan, has been detailed to conduct the prosecution and it has been arranged to try three cases first, namely misappropriation of 1,000 borahs of cotton, arson of 1922 and cheating the insurance company regarding the claim on account of fire.

The Magistrate will, it is understood, commence recording evidence on the 11th June.—A.P.

THEIR FIRST EXPERIENCE!

MISTAKES IN NAGPUR UNIVERSITY EXAM. RESULTS.

NAGPUR, May 28.

Great discontent among the students and their parents and guardians prevails in connection with the declaration of Nagpur University first examination results. Five students in the Intermediate, two in the B.A., one in the previous LL.B., and one in the final LL.B, examinations who were first declared as successful were subsequently shown to have failed. Sir Bepin Krishna Bose, the Vice-Chancellor while regretting the mistakes and sympathising with the students states that their anxiety to let students know their results at the earliest possible moment is responsible for this contretemps. On the accidental discovery that a student who should have been in the first division was placed in the second, the examination lists were subjected to fresh scrutiny and on this being done thirteen more mistakes were discovered. The Vice-Chancellor further says that this was their first examination and that they were without any previous experience. —A.P.

NEW PREMIER OF NEW ZEALAND.

SIR J. COATES SUCCEEDS MR. MASSEY

LONDON, May 27.

Wellington Sir J. H. B. Coates, Minister of Railways, succeeds Mr. Massey as Prime Minister.—Reuter.

[Sir James H. Buchanan Coates who succeeds Mr. Massey as Prime Minister of New Zealand was for long the Hon Director of the National Bank of New Zealand. He joined the National Bank on its establishment in New Zealand in 1873 and was its General Manager from 1893 to 1914 when he was elected member of its London Board of Directors].

RETURN OF SANITY?

"AVOID FURTHER BLOODSHED"?

DEBATE ON MOROCCAN WAR

LONDON. May 27.

Paris.—The eagerly awaited debate on the Government's policy in Morocco has lost much of its interest owing to the Socialists' last moment decision to support the Government.

M. Renaudel, however, demanded a fuller information on the actual position and recommended the Government to get into touch with Abdel Krim to avoid further bloodshed.

M. Briand stated that France and Spain would walk hand in hand. It would be a bad policy, he declared, to negotiate with the tribes who rebelled against Spain.

Proceedings, in the Chamber were enlivned by the Communist Deputy who exhorted the soldiers to desert for which he was formally censured. Communists rose and sang the Internationale. The Chamber then adjourned.—Reuter.

GERMAN DISARMAMENT.

EVACUATION OF COLOGNE ZONE.

LONDON, May 27.

Britain and France are practically agreed on the schedule of demands to be incorporated in the note to Germany on the subject of disarmament. The next stage is for the Reparations Commission which meets on the 29th May to state whether the Germans have carried out their obligations under the Dawes Plan. When both the financial and disarmament obligations have been carried out the Cologne Zone will be evacuated. As regards the security, the work to clarify the situation between the British and the French viewpoints, is proceeding by means of memoranda and conversations. No definite scheme has yet been propounded and hence no complete plan has been submitted to the Dominions, which, however, are informed of the main lines of discussions.—Reuter.

GERMAN OBLIGATIONS.

NOT YET FULLY CARRIED OUT.

LONDON, May 27.

Reuter learns from an authoritative French source with regard to the forthcoming Allied note to Berlin on the subject of disarmament, that France considers that while Germany has fulfilled her obligations in respect of the destruction of armaments, 30 to 40 munition factories including notably Krupps and Spandau works both of which can quickly produce large quantities of war material, have not yet been transformed into commercial enterprises. France is of opinion that Germany can carry out her remaining disarmament obligations by the 30th September with the result that Cologne will be evacuated.—Reuter.

ARMS CONFERENCE.

IMPORTATION OF ARMS IN ABYSSINIA ZONES.

LONDON, May 27.

Geneva.—The Geographical Committee of the Arms Conference has not yet decided the question of the inclusion of the Abyssinia Zones wherein the importation of arms and munitions are prohibited. The Zones at present comprise of the Arabian peninsula, the whole of Africa with the exception of South Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, Egypt, Tunis, Algiers, Libya and Mandated Territories. The maritime zones in which prohibition is, applicable have not yet been determined.—Reuter's Special Service.

AMUNDSEN AT POINT HOPE?

SHIP TO PROCEED THERE.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28.

The Arnold Liebes announces that Messrs. H. Liebes and Co., Furriers have instructed by wireless their ship "Charles Brower" now at St. Lawrence Island in the Behring Sea to proceed to Point Hope to seek traces of Amundsen's party on the chance that they might have landed at Alaska. Mr. Liebes helped two years back to prepare the landing-ground at Point Barrow to be used if adverse winds blew him across the North Pole. Mr. Liebes is of opinion that Amundsen might have intended to travel with his dog team from Point Barrow to Point Hope and then home.—Reuter's Special.

SEARCH FOR AMUNDEEN.

LONDON, May 27.

Oslo.—More favourable weather conditions in the northern Spitzbergen, in no way, allays the growing anxiety regarding Amundsen. Captain Farm and members of the supply ship "Hobby" contemplate seeking Government's assistance if the explorer does not return by 29th May.

Jacobsen, the Minister for Defence, has expressed his willingness to assist, if necessary. He has expressed the opinion that two search aeroplanes should be despatched from Spitzbergen.—Reuter.

Sourabaya.—De Pinedo has arrived here. —Reuter.

KENYA COLONY.

NEW GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENT.

SIR E. GRIGG SUCCEEDS CORYNDON.

LONDON, May 27.

Sir Edward Grigg has been appointed the Governor of Kenya in succession to Sir Robert Coryndon.—Reuter.

[Sir Edward Grigg began his career as a journalist and served on the editorial staff of the "Times" and later on was appointed the Assistant Editor of the "Outlook" (1905-06). He travelled extensively in 1907-8 and rejoined the "Times" staff which he resigned in 1913. He served as Military Secretary to the Prince of Wales Canada, 1919. He relinquished commission with rank of Lt.-Col. in 1921. Sir Edward worked as private Secretary to Mr. Lloyd George in 1921-22. He is at present 56 years old.]

CORONATION CUP.

ST. GERMANS WINS.

LONDON, May 28.

The race for the Coronation Cup resulted as follows:—

St. Germans	1
Sansovino	2
Plack	3

Starting prices:—11 to 4 St. Germans, 6 to 1 Sansovino, 100 to 8 Plack.

Seven ran.

Won in canter by six length. Four lengths separated second and third.

Their Majesties witnessed the race which was run in fine weather.—Reuter's Special.

THE DERBY.

DETAILS OF THE RACE.

LONDON, May 27.

Very miserable conditions obtained on Epsom Down with a cold driving rain and hurricane wind. Yet the crowd, most of whom took shelter under lee of buses, taxis and charabancs appeared to be larger than ever and most cheery. The King and the Queen accompanied by the Duke and the Duchess of York, Prince Henry, Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles arrived at 1-15 and were accorded an ovation. The going was sticky, the course having been cut up during early races.

Barrier ascended to a fair start. Priory Park raced in front of Manna, Constantius, Dalmagarry, Virginian, St. Becan, Vicot, Dignity, Zionist, Solario with Cross Bow heading others for a quarter mile when Dalmagarry forced the pace pursued by Manna, Priory Park Constantius, St. Becan, Vicot, Zionist, Sirdar, Warminster and Runnymede. Half way Manna joined Dalmagarry who was beaten while descending the hill to Tattenam Corner where Zionist went on to second followed by Warminster, Sirdar, St. Becan, Cross Bow and Solario. A quarter mile from home Manna drew away and won the race in canter. Solario came fifth, St. Becan sixth Cross Bow favourite at 9-2 came seventh, Runnymede eigth, Ptolemy tenth and Constantius last.

The time taken was 2m. 40 3/5s. There was no special place betting.—Reuter's Special Service.

BERBY RESULT IN 30 SECONDS.

RECORD TELEGRAPHIC TRANSMISSION.

BOMBAY, May 28.

The Eastern Telegraph Company established a record yesterday in "flashing" the Derby result which was handed over to Reuter's in Bombay thirty seconds after the first three horses had passed the winning post, practically before they had been pulled up.

The following are the times of transit taken for the various parts of the world:

Wellington, Sydney and Melbourne, Ninety Seconds.

Adelaide and Hongkong. Sixty seconds.

Bombay and Durban. Thirty Seconds.

Alexandria, Cape Town, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires and Valpariso. Fifteen Seconds.—A P.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES.

LONDON, May 27.

The following are the closing scores in county cricket matches that began today:—

Cambridge University versus Yorkshire at Cambridge:—Cambridge 192. (Duleep Sindji 53. Robinson 6 for 72.) Yorkshire 4 for 2.

Leicestershire versus Lancashire at Leicester:—Lancashire 128 for loss of no wicket. (Makepeace fifty and Hallows 70 (not out).

Matches between Middlesex and Gloucestershire at Lords, Surrey and Sussex at the Oval, Kent and Northamptonshire at Gravesend and Worcestershire and Somerset at Worcester were not played owing to rain.—Reuter's Special Service.

DAVIS CUP.

LONDON, May 27.

Coopenhagen.—In the Second round of Davis Cup Wheatley (Britain) beat Peterson (Denmark) 4-6, 6-4, 1-6, 6-2, 6-2.

Gilbert beat Ulrich 3-1, 9-11, 2-6, 6-4, 6-2.—Reuter's Special Service.

WINTERTON KEEPS 'MUM."

ROYAL COMMISSION.

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS.

LONDON, May 28.

In the House of Commons, to-day, replying to a question Earl Winterton said that consideration of the Muddiman Report was at present proceeding.

Asked whether the consultations between the Government of India and Indian political sections was contemplated and when the Imperial Government expected to be in a position to acquaint the House with the recommendations on the questions involved, especially earlier appointment of the Royal Commission contemplated by the Government of India Act, Earl Winterton repeated his answer of May 25th.—Reuter.

The following interpellation took place on May 25:—

In the House of Commons Mr. Trevelyan asked whether consultations with Lord Reading had resulted in any conclusion with regard to the provincial contributions and when Lord Birkenhead expected to be in a position to state his decisions with regard to Cabinet responsibility and extension of franchise recommended in both the majority and minority reports of the Muddiman Committee.

Lord Winterton in reply reiterated that Lord Birkenhead hoped to make a full statement in the course of the next few weeks. He was unable to anticipate what Lord Birkenhead would say.

NON ENTRY INTO COUNCIL.

BURMESE ASSN CONFERENCE.

RANGOON, May 27.

Consequent on the fifth periodical meeting held yesterday under the chairmanship of U. Chit Hlaing, President, an announcement has been made by U. Pu, the Honorary Secretary of Tharrawaddy to the effect that the twelfth annual conference of Hlaing Pu Hlaing Pu Gyaw, party of the General Council of the Burmese Association advocating non-entry into Council will be held on the 26th June and following days at Magwe (Upper Burma).

Another announcement also has been made by U. Tun Hla that the twelfth annual conference of the General Council of the Burmese Association advocating the same policy will be held at Shwebo (Upper Burma) on the 5th June.

The latter has evidently the support of Beme Sayadaw (one of the heads of Pongyis) of Mandalay.

Some time ago there was difference of opinion in Halingpugyaw G. C. B. A. but there was no definite sign of any split since U. Chit Hlaing, U. Pu and others gave an undertaking to abide by the decision of Saughas (Elders)) Council. It appears now from the above announcements tand from the various correspondences that have been appearing in the vernacular papers that the split in Hlaing Pu Gyaw G. C. B. A. has taken a definite form.—A. P.

HAJ PILGRIMAGE.

"GURJISTAN" LEAVES ON SUNDAY.

LAST STEAMER TO SAIL ON JUNE 5.

Maulana Shaukat Ali writes to us under date, May 28:—

The Nimazi Company's "Gurjistan" leaves Bombay on the 31st instant reaching Rabigh before 20th June. Turner Morrison's steamer "Alavi" for 1100 pilgrims will sail on the 5th June if even 600 pilgrims be ready in Bombay and Karachi. All intending pilgrims in any part of India if they wish to perform this year's Haj must reach Bombay before 5th and Karachi before 7th. The Shipping Company guarantees pilgrims reaching Rabigh well in time to reach Arafat for Haj. From Bombay to Karachi it takes 3 days, from Karachi to Rabigh 13 days bringing the total to 16 to 20 days, including stoppages. All those wishing to help Holy Hejaz should send cash and join the "Alavi". People are requested to inform Khilafat, Bombay telegraphically giving the number of pilgrims reaching Bombay and Karachi, respectively. Remember each pilgrim going means saving a number of families in Hedjaz. I am assured, God willing there is no possible danger on sea or on land. I beg all to join the "Alavi".

DEWAN OF JUNAGAD AT KUTIYANA

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KUTIYANA, May 28.

The Dewan of Junagad State Amir Saik Mohomed Bhai arrived at Kutiyana on Thursday and was given a great ovation by the public. He visited the Islamia Madrassa and presented medals to the first students and books to the poor boys. He visited the Zenana Dispensary, the Girls' Madrassa and presented all the girls with sweets. There was great rejoicing of the public at the manner in which the Dewan Sahib received their addresses.

NO QUORUM.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING.

MAHATMAJI AND DR. BESANT'S BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 28.

Due to absence of a quorum of five members there was no meeting of the Working Committee of the All India Congress Committee, to-day. Mahatma Gandhi (President), Pandit Jawharlal Nehru (Secretary) and Dr. Varadajulu Naidu were present. The quorum would have been complete and the decision of the Committee would have been far-reaching had Deshbandhu Das and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad not left Calcutta being compelled on medical advice for the sake of health. The absence of a quorum in the Working Committee is one of the saddest and unprecedented tales in the history of the Congress.

MRS. BESANT'S BILL.

The reactionary press will, no doubt, announce the downfall of the Congress and also of the dominating personality of Mahatma Gandhi, but the real fact is the present situation did not require the holding of a Working Committee which had no item to discuss except, of course, Dr. Besant's Commonwealth Bill. Her Bill seems to have received such poor response in the Congress that no one seemed anxious to deal with it. Dr. Besant tried her best to persuade Mahatmaji to get her Bill accepted by the Congress and in that she has partially succeeded. Mahatmaji will apparently raise no objection to the Bill and desire its exponents to work for it inside the Congress just like the Swarajists. His reply to Dr. Besant seems to be "Get the Congress round to your views. I shall put no impediment in the way." Truly speaking, he feels there is nothing in the Bill which will hamper the progress of the country.

Mahatma Gandhi is feeling the absence of Mr. C. R. Das very keenly. He expressed his sentiment of deep emotion at a public meeting when he said that he thought that during his tour he would accompany Mr. C. R. Das, whom the country will eagerly hear, but, unfortunately, he is at Darjeeling on account of ill health and he could not be called here.

I TRAVEL AS INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

MAHATMA EXPLAINS ALI BROTHERS' ABSENCE.

AHMEDABAD, May 28.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in to-day's "Young India":—

It is a sign of the times that there should be people who think that as none of them is with me during my tour there must be some rupture between me and the Ali Brothers. I told them that there was none and there was likely to be none but that if a rupture did ever take place between us I would not be slow to advertise it as I have advertised our friendship.

Maulana Shaukat Ali was tied down to Bombay till he had repaired the broken barque of the Khilafat Committee and Maulana Mahomed Ali could not be spared from his two papers which were taking him beyond his strength. Moreover the fact is that there is not that imperative necessity to-day for us always to be travelling together that there was in 1920-21. I travel as Inspector-General to see how new franchise is working. Having taken over the burden of office I can best discharge it during this year of grace by travelling wherever I may be wanted, with a Mussalman friend if possible or even without if necessary.—A. P.

MAHATMA'S RETURN TO CALCUTTA.

GOES TO STAY WITH DR. TAGORE.

CALCUTTA, May 27.

Mahatma Gandhi returned here this noon from Chinsura on account of heavy rain and inclement weather. Presentation of addresses by Sevaka Samity and National School was postponed. Mahatma Gandhi in the evening visited Dr. Besant, who has come here being specially invited by the Working Committee of the Congress. He will attend the meeting of the Working Committee to-morrow and proceed to Bolpore to stay with Dr. Tagore for three days. He will come back on Tuesday as at present arranged. It is understood he will take rest for some days in Darjeeling before he undertakes another tour. The Mahatma is looking much better now.—A. P.

HIS ONLY MESSAGE.

MORE YARN: MORE ADVANCE TOWARDS SWARAJ.

CALCUTTA, May 28.

Mr. Gandhi addressed a crowded meeting at Harish Park this evening. He said it was for the first time in Bengal that he was demonstrating spinning, while preaching the only message that the more the yarn produced the more they would advance towards Swaraj.

Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu said that they should remember Mahatma always, do what he said and always spin. They must stand by the Swarajists to the end and give incessant trouble to Government till it bowed its head to the people.—A.P.

EXCITEMENT IN POONA.

TWO IDOLS BROKEN.

DEVELOPMENTS AWAITED WITH ANXIETY.

POONA, May 28.

Two idols of Laxmi and Vishnu were found broken and smashed in a temple in Ganeshpeth, Poona, yesterday. The police have commenced investigation. Further developments are awaited with anxiety, as excitement prevails in the city.—A.P.

MR. PATEL ON SATARA CONFERENCE.

"LULL" DUE TO DISUNITY.

POONA, May 28.

Mr. Vithalbhai Patel addressed a crowded audience last night under the presidentship of Mr. Kelkar at the Shivaji Mandir on "the work of the Satara Conference." He maintained that the Spinning Franchise was an impediment to unity and was derogatory to the prestige of the Congress. He declared that he had no faith in Charkha alone as capable of winning Swaraj. The lull in the country, he asserted, was due to disunity among the leaders and he appealed for unity among all political parties on the principle of "give and take." "We have quarreled enough," he said, "let us unite to fight the common enemy." He declared that the Satara Conference gave the right lead to the country to unite.—A.P.

SHIVAJI MEMORIAL.

UNVEILTED BY MR. KELKAR.

POONA, May 28.

Yesterday evening, Mr. N. C. Kelkar unveiled an oilpainting of Shivaji on horseback being the work of Professor Pimpalkhare for the Poona City Municipality. In his speech Mr. Kelkar compared Corporations in England and the municipalities in India in respect of their rights and privileges and hoped that such institutions would assume their right functions. Poona home of the childhood and the youth of Shivaji was in need of a Shivaji memorial and a reminder of old times and he observed that the Municipality did its duty in having one in its Hall.—A.P.

SHIVAJI'S SATARA GADI.

SUCCESSOR ADOPTED BY DOWAGER RANI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, May 28.

Shree Tarabaisaheb Rani of the late Bhaosaheb Maharaj Bhonsle this morning adopted a son named Chandrasen Bhonsle from Shedgaon (Ahmednagar District) branch per terms of her husband's wish. The adoption ceremony took place in a special Shamiana erected in front of the temple of Goddess Bhavani at Jalmandir. All European officers and leading gentry were present. Among those present on the occasion may be mentioned the Chiefs of Aundh, Bhor, Mudhol and the Swami of Chafal. The adopted boy is named Shree Shahoo Maharaj and will be presented to the public view in a procession this evening. In two former adoptions, one in 1848 by the last Raja of Satara and the other in 1874 by Rani Aisaheb the boys were selected from the same branch to which the present boy belongs.

GOVT. OFFICERS AND POLITICS.

C. P. CIRCULAR WITHDRAWN.

NAGPUR, May 28.

The "Hitavada" understands that the local Government has withdrawn its circular permitting Government officers to take part in politics with a view to combat Non-co-operation. The above paper announces that there is no truth in the rumour which found currency in the press that the name of Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh was put forward by the Berar Swarajists for one of the posts of Ministers and His Excellency the Governor or his Government declined to accept.—(A. P.).

LIBRARY MANAGER ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, May 28.

It is reported that Akhoy Kumer Gupta manager of the Saraswati Library and Priyanath Gangully of the "Sarathi" were arrested yesterday under Section 124 A., I. P. C.—(A. P.).

BARODA LETTER

FLOUTING THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

EXECUTIVE AUTOCRACY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, May 25.

The Maharaja has taken out a passage for returning to India by 22nd November. He will complete the 50th year of his accession to the *Gadi* on the 27th May, and his Golden Jubilee will be tentatively celebrated in Baroda by the Government on that day.

The Maharaja has appointed Mr. G. R. Dandekar as Acting Chief Justice in place of our present popular Acting C. J. Mr. Dhurandhar. Mr. T. R. Kotwal of the Bombay Provincial Service (retired) was to take charge of Mr. Dandekar's present post of Legal Remembrancer on the 15th June, but the gentleman died of typhoid fever on the 19th May. As a Legal Remembrancer Mr. Dandekar has been found to be very painstaking, intelligent and very careful in considering minute points decided by the latest case-law and the public have benefited from his liberal attitude regarding the enactment of local laws which may encroach upon the liberty of the Press or of the subject. It will be a thousand pities if the Baroda Government does not continue him as a Legal Remembrancer even on the same pay as that of a Chief Justice since it will conduce to continuity of policy in legislation under a very able head. The Baroda Government should see to it that Mr. Dandekar continues to shine as a Legal Remembrancer, without any pecuniary loss.

BARODA PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Baroda Privy Council has been established by the Maharaja in imitation of the Judicial Committees of the Privy Council in England. Its constitution has changed from time to time, but the Maharaja always acted as a constitutional monarch and passed orders accepting the advice of the Privy Council as a matter of course. But as he has been staying in Europe for the last five or six years, he has invested the Council with many of his powers. But the Executive Council, which professes to act under those powers even with regard to the "Humble Advice of the Privy Council to the King," has, however, the hardihood to set at naught the considered judgment of the Privy Council in some instances.

The varying Government orders in the Pratapsingh Bank case, at one time declaring all proceedings of the Original Court *ultra vires* under the new Baroda Companies Act, at another time validating the same, etc., have caused a public scandal. The Privy Council had taken a technical view that the original Court acted without jurisdiction and so all proceedings must be begun *de novo*, and the Government published the formal order in accordance with it, and afterwards cancelled the same and validated the same proceedings which were without jurisdiction *ab initio*.

There was another instance very recently. The Baroda Municipal Act is practically a translation of the Bombay District Municipal Act. The Baroda Municipality framed by-laws for licensing tea shops, coffee shops, and confectioners' shops, etc. As the Municipal Act did not empower the Municipality to frame bye-laws for such licenses the confectioners refused to take out licenses. The Municipal Bench Magistrates tried the defaulters and fined them under the bye-law. But as the confectioners claimed that the bye-laws were *ultra vires* they appealed to the Sessions Judge who acquitted them on the ground that the bye-laws were *ultra vires* and hence a nullity. The Municipality appealed to the High Court which upheld the judgment of the lower appellate court and dismissed the appeal. The Municipality got the Government to appeal to the Privy Council, and the appeal was heard by a Privy Council Bench consisting of one judge of the High Court who had taken no part in the High Court decision, one retired judge of the High Court, and the Legal Remembrancer who had formerly been the Second Judge in the High Court. All the three judges were of opinion that the bye-laws were *ultra vires* and that the appeal should be dismissed altogether. The Legal Remembrancer who is in charge of this work submitted the matter to the Government for formal sanction, but the Government, forgetting the line "fools rush in where angels fear to tread," reversed the opinion of the Privy Council and substituted its own wisdom by ordering that the appeal is allowed and reversed the judgments of the Sessions Court, High Court, and set at naught the considered judgment of its own Privy Council! The Government has thus proved that its wisdom is on a par with that of the Municipal Bench Magistrates, and that it does not care a fig for the judicial wisdom and knowledge of law of its own judges however high. The High Court and the Privy Council had been satisfied that no such bye-laws were framed in the Bombay Presidency under the District Municipal Act by any of the City Municipalities.

EXECUTIVE AUTOCRACY.

The poor Legal Remembrancer is said to have remonstrated with the Government for this inversion of justice, but executive autocracy in Baroda does not seem to recognise any bounds of law and justice. It was concerned only with the idea of prestige inasmuch as it was called upon to declare bye-laws invalid which had received their sanction. But as the bye laws to be framed are required to be not inconsistent with the Act, no question of prestige arises. The funniest part of the case is still to be told. The Legal Remembrancer who had opined as a member of the Privy Council that the bye-laws were *ultra vires* was called upon as a matter of routine to write a judgment in accordance with the Government order declaring that the bye-laws *were not ultra vires*, and the poor man had to scratch his head for a number of days to find out some sophistical arguments in support of the order. The parties intend to approach the Maharaja and it is to be seen whether he preserves the same respect for law and justice as before. The King-in-Council in England dare not set aside the opinion of the Privy Council, he must give a formal sanction, but our Executive Council and its President, the Dewan imagine themselves to be above all law and superior to the King-Emperor.

DEFINITION OF SWARAJ.

GODAVARI CONFERENCE'S RESOLUTION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMBAJI PETA, May 28.

The Godavari District Conference in an open Session at Palivela under the presidentship of Desabhakta Konda Venkatappiah yesterday evening passed Srijut Bulusu Sambamurty's resolution urging on the next Congress to define the word Swarajya in the first article of the Congress constitution as complete independence, free from all foreign control. 62 voted for and 29 against the resolution. Great enthusiasm prevails.

SHORTLIVED STRIKE IN JUTE MILL

CALCUTTA, May 27.

A short lived strike lasting nine days took place at the Lawrence Jute Mill, Howrah, causing the dislocation of the entire business during the strike period. Non-compliance with the demand for higher wages by 18 shifters was the cause of the strike. After the shifters had suspended work over four thousand men downed tools in sympathy and the mill authorities had to requisition the help of armed police to maintain peace. After the dismissal of the ringleaders, the men returned to work on the 20th unconditionally.—A. P.

STEAMERS COLLIDE IN RANGOON RIVER.

RANGOON, May 27.

A collision occurred yesterday on the Rangoon river at Hastings between S. S. Chakdina and S.S. Ellora. After the collision, S. S. Ellora, which was not seriously damaged, proceeded with the English mails to Calcutta while Chakdina had to come back being unable to sail and to get the damages repaired, which, it is feared, will take a long time. It appears that Ellora started to turn when suddenly those on Chakdina saw her drifting broadside on to the latter vessel. Ellora struck Chakdina's bow broadside on and crumpled up Chakdina's bows very badly. The collision would have been serious had not the officers and crew been prompt in their action to minimise the force by all possible means.

Chakdina sailed to-day with mails for Chittagong at three p m. being delayed for repairs.—A. P.

VALUE OF A VOTE.

ENROLMENT OF MUNICIPAL VOTERS.

The Assistant Secretary Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party, writes:—

The final date, namely 1st June, 1925, for the submission of applications for enrolment of municipal voters is approaching fast. There are still a large number of persons who have not submitted their applications for enrolment to the Municipal Commissioner, though they are above the age of 21 and pay a monthly house rent of not less than Rs. 10. Most of these defaulters do not consider it worthwhile to fetch an application form from the neighbouring District Congress Committee's office fill it up, and forward it to the Municipal Commissioner. To them the whole process of getting one's name registered on the Municipal Voter's List, seems to involve needless trouble and waste of time. To have a right of vote and exercise it at the time of the elections, is, in their judgment, a superfluous burden. "So many people will come to us and canvass our vote in favour of rival candidates," some of them argue, "and create so much worry and indecision as to whom the vote should be given."

Nothing is more suicidal to our common interests than an attitude of reluctance in the exercise of our right of vote. It is in the best interests of our city and ourselves that we should be ever anxious to claim our right of vote—nay, even fight for it and sue for it wherever it is denied. Vote is the only device by which we can have a control over the administration of our civic affairs. A vote means a hand in the government of our great City—a government whose finances compare favourably with those of an average Native State rather than of an average Indian town; and a Government which executes works of such magnitude and public utility, that the Government of a Country may well be proud of. Vote is the only thing which the public at large will be given under "Swaraj." It is only by the proper exercise of vote that humanity is expected to manage its affairs to the satisfaction of the individuals of which it is composed.

Since very early times, the government of this city has been vested in the officers of the Central Government. Only recently, some measure of real popular control was conceded to by the authorities who still continue to exercise their influence over our civic administration to a greater degree than is allowed to their colleagues in Calcutta and Madras. The citizens of Bombay too can force the authorities to grant them complete local self-government, by asserting to the fullest extent the powers and privileges to which they are entitled under the existing acts of the Legislature. There are thousands of our fellow citizens who are ignorant of the ten rupee franchise, and who do not realise the importance of such franchise. It is the duty of the intelligent sections of the community, to go to their ignorant brethren and awaken them to their long-forgotten rights of citizenship, and to the benefits they can derive from the exercise of their vote at the time of the Municipal Elections.

The extension of municipal franchise, which a number of unwary rate-payers of this city are so reluctant to avail of, has been secured after a great deal of struggle and agitation. The Government of Bombay has always been cautious and conservative in enlarging the liberty of the rate-payers in the management of their own affairs. It was the year 1882, when the famous Resolution on Local Self-Government was passed by the Government of Lord Ripon whose memory the people of India still cherish with feelings of the warmest gratitude, that the Local Government was required to alter the constitution of the municipality in such a manner as to provide a real and substantial popular control in civic administration. But the amendment of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, in accordance with the principles laid down in the Resolution of 1882, was delayed for six long years—such was the obstructive nature of the Government of Bombay. The Corporation of the day had immediately taken up the question of municipal reform and carried on a regular battle with the Government until the new Municipal Act was passed by the Local Council. A similar attitude on the part of the Corporation is to-day, called for, if Local Self-Government is to be made a reality in this city. Though important changes in the constitution of the Municipality were made a few years ago still the Corporation is unduly subjected to control and interference by the Local Government. The elected element still constitutes less than three-fourth of the total number of members of the Corporation and of the Standing Committee. It is imperatively necessary that the ten rupee franchise should be fully availed of by the people, so that the elected municipal councillors of the next Corporation should represent the largest number of the rate-payers of Bombay, permissible under the Act. It is then and then alone that we can expect to place the administration of our great city upon a really popular and satisfactory basis.

Franchise is the most vital factor in politics. It determines who shall wield the powers of Government and for whose benefits the administration will be carried on. Slight changes in the voting strength, very often, materially influence the grave issues confronting the administration from time to time. Extension of suffrage is almost synonymous with progress of democracy. It is no easy task to obtain extension of franchise. Substantial extensions in the suffrage have been secured in this as well as in other countries of the world, at enormous sacrifices and after centuries of strenuous struggles between the public and the authorities for the time being. He is most indiscreet who fails at the present moment to avail himself of the extended suffrage in the local municipality.

INDIAN FILM BANNED IN BOMBAY.

"TOORKEY HOOR" DECLARED UNCERTIFIED.

A "Bombay Gazettet" Notification, dated 25th instant says:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 (6) of the Cinematograph Act II, of 1918, as amended by Act XXIII of 1919, the Governor-in-Council is pleased to direct that the film entitled "Toorkey Hoor" produced by Madan Theatres, Limited, Calcutta, as passed by the Bengal Board of Film Censors shall be deemed to be an uncertified film in the whole of the Bombay Presidency.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Swami Shradhanand is proceeding to Badaun where a large number of Chamars are reported to be willing to embrace Islam for gaining social freedom.

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER.

PLAIN SPEAKING BY "NATIVES"

BOYCOTT OF THE PRINCE.

WHITES' ANTI-ASIATIC CRUSADE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JOHANNESBURG, April 25.

The month of April was momentous in the history of South Africa as the "natives" and the coloured people of South Africa held their conferences and put forth their grievances fearlessly and unequivocally. Never were the "Natives" so the Whites maniacs may say and whatever outspoken as in this month. Whatever steps they take, it is a patent fact that they can never crush the spirit of the aboriginals of South Africa led by the South African Native National Congress and Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union both of which have been mainly responsible to the awakening now to be seen among the children of the soil.

The fifth annual conference of the Commercial and Industrial Workers' Union held its sitting for about a week here and debated the problems of the day, including the colour Bar Bill, with unprecedented zeal and enthusiasm. Fiery speeches were made and almost all the speakers indulged in bitter criticism of the "White Labour" policy, which they denounced as inhuman, injust and insulting. The secretary's report which summed up the policy of the Union stated:—

"We are aiming at the building up in Africa of a national labour organisation of the aboriginals, through which we shall break the wall of White autocracy and capitalism..... We shall not rest there. We will open the gates of the Houses of Legislature now under the control of White oligarchy, and from this step we shall claim equality of purpose with the workers of the world to overthrow the capitalist system of Government and usher in a co-operative commonwealth one, a system of Government which is not foreign to the aboriginals of Africa."

PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

The Passive Resistance movement was really born in South Africa and hence it is known throughout South Africa, thanks to Mahatmaji, as a weapon to fight against the oppressor without taking up arms, and it will be learnt with delight in India that the natives of South Africa are following in the footsteps of India. The Workers' Union Conference unanimously passed a resolution in reference to "the pass system" which was characterized as an institution to reduce the Natives to a state of abject servility. The resolution proceeded. "Should the Government persist in perpetuating the system, the organisation will embark upon a passive resistance movement." With striking co-incidence, the African People's Organisation holding its annual session in Cape Town and led by that indefatigable friend of Indian cause Dr. Abdur Rehman who helped Mrs. Sarojini Naidu considerably during her stay at Cape Town, passed a resolution expressing "approval at the action of coloured and native women in resorting to passive resistence against the degrading pass laws of the Free State." The Conference of the Native females of the Transvaal has passed a resolution to observe this First of May as a day of humiliation and prayer as that is the day when "the crime of colour" is to reign and the native ladies have to carry the night passes as culprits

The Rehoboths of South West Africa, which was formerly under German rule and is now a mandated territory administered by the Union of South Africa, are now being subdued with "the Cannon's Ball" for their cry for Independence. A trouble recently originatd at Bloemfontein over the seizure of Kafir Beer at a "Native" location by the constables. Some White civilians armed with revolvers, fired and a struggle ensued which resulted in five Natives being killed and 15 others wounded. It is also reportd that some ten Europeans were slightly injured in the scuffle. The African Native National Congress on receiving this news turned out the proposal of welcoming the Prince, who is to put his foot on South African soil at the end of this month. The Congress passed a resolution emphatically protesting against the wanton killing of innocent men and boycotting the Prince of Wales. This Congress has, moreover, decided to have their own flag. The Congress also requested the Government of the United States of America to release Marcus Garvey, who is serving five years' imprisonment at New York, and who is the leader of the Independence movement of the Native of Africa.

The local daily "The Star," gave vent to its fury on coming to know of the boycott resolution and in the course of an editorial headed "Regrettable incidents," wrote:—

"The Indian Boycott did not affect the prestige of the Prince, or impair the success of his visit to India, but it did bring discredit on these who carried it out, and the great majority of the Indian People were heartily ashamed of the act of disloyalty and grave discourtesy which was as unwise as it was inexpedient. We do not think that the chiefs and leaders of the Native races of the Union, with their instinctive courtesy and fine reputation for loyalty to the Throne, will repeat the Indian mistake."

COLOUR BAR BILL.

The Colour Bar Bill is still being debated in the House of Assembly and has not been put to the vote as the debate is often postponed for another suitable day, but the Press and the public are freely discussing the Bill which is sure to be passed. Speaking in the Conference of the African People's Organisation at Cape Town, Dr. Abdur Rehman, the chairman, emphatically declared that the Colour Bar Bill would sound the death-knell of natives and Asiatics in the Union. If it became law the industrial colour Bar would be the most iniquitous and immoral piece of legislation which had ever besmirched the Statute Book of any civilised country since the abolition of slavery.

The resolution passed by the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union ran:—

"The Colour Bar Bill is tantamount to a tacit admission that the European does not hold his superior position by virtue of his intellectual powers but rather through discriminating laws enacted by a legislature in which the voice of African is inarticulate."

The Nationalists and the Labourites declare that the Bill is a remedy to prevent natives and Asiatics doing White men's jobs. The Indian press is indignant and all the papers are unanimous in bitterly criticising the measure. "The Indian Views" of Durban says that the Indians of South Africa have been faced with "the volcano of racial hatred."

Lydenburg in the Transvaal has been known to India as the first town which took the leading part in boycotting the Asiatic trade. The anti-Asiatic League which was formed there two years ago, is an organised body which is always keeping a watchful and alert eye on the White trade. Barring a few exceptional cases, the promises given by some of the White residents of Lydenburg have been faithfully kept and the League has taken a further step in issuing urgent appeals to th farmers not to be tempted into letting trading stands to Indians, or where the stands have been let, not to renew any leases. At present, the League is greatly concerned about the prospects presenting themselves to Asiatic traders in connection with the opening up of platinum areas, which are certain to cause a large influx of people. In order to stop the Asiatics from securing trading stands in these areas, the League has appealed to and solicited the co-operation of all mining companies and private holders of farms in the platinum belt, to try to avert the possible danger of Asiatics getting a foothold there. Such is the plight of the Indians of Transvaal.

DURBAN'S BIRTH RATE.

The following appears in the "Guardian" a labour weekly of Natal:—

Europeans	... 18.41	per 1000
Asiatics	... 50.65	per 1000
Coloured	... 21.48	per 1000
Natives	... 34.00	per 1000

"Now what is to become of these Asiatic children?" the "Guardian" remarks.

The following is the population of South Africa as enumerated at the Census of 1921:—

Europeans	1,519,488
Asiatics	165,731
Mixed & other coloured	545,548
Natives	4,697,813
Total	6,928,580

MASS MEETING TO HONOUR MR. BAPTISTA.

The Executive Committee appointed to give effect to the resolutions passed at the preliminary meeting of Indian Christians, held in order to take steps to honour Mr. Baptista, desires to inform the members of the Indian Christian Community, scattered throughout Bombay, Salsette and Bassein, that Tuesday the 30th June has been fixed as the day to hold the mass meetng of the Indian Christians, at the Cowasjee Jahanghir Hall, at 6-30 p.m. to offer Mr. Baptista a congratulatory address on behalf of the Indian Christian Community on his election to the Presidentship of the Corporation of Bombay.

"A Rupee Fund" has been started to defray the expenses and the balance, if any, will be utilized for some educational or charitable object. The subscription has been deliberately limited to a rupee with a view to offer an opportunity to a large number of the members of the Community to contribute their share to honour a man of the character and attainments and of many sided activities like Mr. Baptista.

The importance of this movement and of its success will be realized when we remember that it is the first occasion on which the various sections of the Indian Christian Community have tried to come together with a common object in view. And this movement, too, has its own significance. Those of us who have watched the trend of events of the past few years and have tried to analyse them, are beginning to realise, that other communities are moving fast in the forward direction and that unless we gird ourselves and move in the direction of unity in action, at least in political fields, we as a minor community will be hopelessly lost in the rush of events.

We think enough has been said to bring home to all the members of the Indian Christian Community the desirability of making the occassion an unique event in the life of the community and therefore, we earnestly appeal to all, and specially to the ladies to make it a solemn duty to participate in the movement to honour Mr. Baptista, and be present by the thousands at the meeting on the 30th June.

NOTICE.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL CONCESSION RATES IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

On and from Monday 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements will be as under:—

HALF ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum twelve words.

THE WHITEHALL MOGUL.

AND DIEHARDS' DEPUTATION.

(BY B. F. BHARUCHA.)

Lord Birkenhead was at his desk, when he received these two letters:—

Dear Birkenhead,

In view of Das's Faridpur speech, your offer is hourly expected. I must come and discuss matters with you without delay.—Yours Wedgwood.

Dear Lord Birkenhead,

Pray, don't take Das's speech seriously. It is a huge camouflage. Will prove it to the hilt. Yours—Sydenham, etc. Representatives of the I. C. S.'s.

Birkenhead is musing. These people won't let me rest. I have Reading here for quiet consultations. And here are these people tearing em away—Here is the knock; and there enter Sydenham, Meston and Company.

B. :—What is wrong, Sydenham?

S. :—We are perturbed about you, Birkenhead!

B. :—About me? What for

S. :—You see, Birkenhead, that wily Babu Das has made that speech at Faridpur and denounced all revolutionaries.

B. :—Isn't that good, Sydenham?

S. :—But don't be misled by that speech. It is a camouflage. He does not mean, what he says. Das is not sincere.

B. :—Look here, Sydenham, whether Das is sincere or not, you and your friends are not at all consistent.

S. :—Why do you say that?

B. :—Why, when the Bengal ordinance came up here for Royal Assent, you fellows came and worried my life out. You said, Das was in any case sincere. That he openly supported the Serajgunj resolution. That he openly told the Government, that Revolution in Bengal was on the increase. In the face of these facts, you urged me to advise the Cabinet to give Royal Assent to Bengal Ordinance. Das was sincere then. How has he suddenly become insincere?

S. :—But, we have proofs!

B. :—Where are the proofs, what are the proofs?

S. :—We have letters from well placed officials in India to show, that Das is not sincere.

B. :—And who are the informants of the I. C. S.'s?

S. :—Of course, the secret service!

B. :—Sydenham, do you propose to govern India on the information of the secret service?

S. :—Well, Birkenhead, we have done so for many years; not only in India, but elsewhere also!

B. :—I know what you mean, Sydenham. But was, our Irish policy honourable or beneficial, to talk plainly?

S. :—I won't say anything.

B. :—Do you seriously propose to convert India into a second Ireland? Do you propose to add to our present unemployment, our economic embarrassments, our Industrial slump and our trade depression?

S. :—I don't mean that Birkenhead.

B. :—Then how do you propose to deal with India?

You won't let the Act be amended before 1929. You want all power and position for the I. C. S.'s. You demand all possible weapons of repression and suppression. Then, how are you going to placate the Indians?

S. :—They don't need placating. The masses are happy. The classes are clamouring for loaves and fishes!

B. :—Assuming that to be so, what is the remedy to restore peace in India?

S. :—Adopt the policy of Curzon, Lytton, Butler and Wheeler! Suppress the classes, and all will be well!

There is a knock and enters Colonel Wedgwood.

W. :—Please excuse my interruption. Suppress the classes, and rue the result. The masses will go out of their hands—They are not in your hands to-day. And there will be—God forbid—a bloody revolution. And Sydenham, you and your Diehard friends shall be responsible—Exit Wedgwood.

B. :—Well, Sydenham, I have heard you fully. Methinks' your I. C. S.'s are like the old Mrs Partington. They cannot, to my mind, stop the tide of Indian nationalism with their old bureaucratic broom!

S. :—Hm! Well, Birkenhead, we have placed the valuable view point of the I. C. S.'s. before you, and we now take leave of you—

INDIAN NEWSIN BRIEF

The office of the All India Hindu Maha Sabha has shifted from Benares to Delhi.

A Gazette extraordinary containing the Honours List will be published on the morning of 3rd June.

The Maharajah of Patiala's Tharacy which won the first prize in the Arab class at Simla horse show last Saturday died on Wednesday night of snake bite.

Maymyo May 27.—His Excellency and Lady Keith entertained Girl Guides, Boy Scouts and Blue Birds at the Government House. After short demonstrations His Excellency addressed the Guides and Scouts.—A. P.

The annual meeting of the Railway Conference Association will be held on 8th October. Sir Geoffrey Godfrey having joined a business firm and resigned the presidentship of the Association, his place has been taken by Mr. Lloyd Jones of the Nizam's Guaranteed Railway.

The Chief Inspector of Mines in India reports that during March and April last 1,831,707 tons of coal were despatched out. 1,818,523 tons raised. Behar and Orissa heads list of despatch with 1,140,502 tons. Bengal comes next with 401,498 tons. Central Provinces 49,266 tons, Assam 25,702, Punjab 12,087 and Baluchistan 2,052 tons.—A. P.

PRIMARY TEACHERS' DEMANDS.

CONFERENCE AT JALGAON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

This year the 6th annual session of the Bombay Presidency Primary Teachers' Union met in a largely attended Conference in a Theatre at Jalgaon on Wednesday the 20th of May 1925 under the presidency of Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Vice-President of the Servants of India Society. The Conference passed off very successfully and was attended by nearly 600 teachers including representatives from Guerat, Karnatak and Maharashtra on behalf of their district organizations. As the conference was held at Jalgaon—the headquarters of the East Khandesh district which employs nearly 1,700 teachers, it attracted a very large attendance of teachers from the district and there were present among visitors most of the officials at Jalgaon and local merchants, traders and pleaders. The Conference opened with a welcome speech by Mr. Thakore, one of the non-Brahmin Teachers of the district and Chairman of the Reception Committee. He pleaded for justice being done to the teachers along with the members of the subordinate staff employe in other departments of Government and suggested that Industrial Education should be introduced among boys to encourage small domestic industries.

Mr. Devadhar in his preliminary remarks after thanking the promoters for the honour done to him, dwelt upon the importance of education and teachers engaged in that work to the nation in the making. He explained the difficulties that attended the solution of this most vexed and complicated problem. But as a result of his study of the question he felt that the teachers had a case which needed sympathetic consideration at the hands of Government and the public at large. He assured them of his help humble as it may be, in their efforts to achieve their objects. But he impressed upon their minds the need for moderation in their expressions and expectations and also recognition of the difficulties that beset their path. He was sure that the officials of Government were struggling to find a way to satisfy the teachers' legitimate demands, having also regard to the needs of the gradual expansion of education and the transference of educational control to local bodies.

MR. DEVADHAR'S ADDRESS.

In the evening of the second day Mr. Devadhar delivered the Presidential address. In his introductory remarks he told the audience that it was no occasion to dwell on education, its defects and its needs or the various qualifications that go to make one a successful and efficient teacher. He recapitulated the history of this question pointing out the various important stages. He recognised there was a just cause for complaint as he felt that the teachers, having regard to their status in the village, the families from which they came, or the class to which they belonged and their domestic and other responsibilities, had a good case. He noticed a certain amount of keeness of despair on the part of the teachers. He counselled them moderation and patience. He advised them to go on with their work with as much peace of mind as possible, under the circumstances, and always constitutionally appeal to the Government for the fulfilment of their just demands, as they were a body of loyal, devoted and responsible servants of Government in the belief that Government would not fail even though late to recognise their justice. The teachers seemed to know Government's difficulties, but were not disposed to allow themselves as a class to suffer on that account. Mr. Devadhar advised them to lose no courage in spite of many failures and delays in the achievement of their objects. He was pained to hear some pitiable tales of poverty and distress among teachers in the villages and notice the fact that a very small percentage of them lived long enough to enjoy pension. Under these circumstances he *thought* tatal relief to the teachers by the adoption of the method of Provident fund in the place of Pension Fund. He congratulated them on the comprehensive character of the resolutions adopted by the Subjects Committee for being placed before them and he was agreeably surprised at the manner in which members belonging to Depressed Classes, Mohammadan and Women Teachers placed before the Subject Committee resolutions dealing with the improvement of education affecting the respective classes, communities and sex. He urged on their attention the need of making education practical and with that object in view advised them to hold exhibitions and train their boys as Boy Scouts and endeavour to provide facilities in villages so as to make the results of small literary imparted through elementary classes more abiding by means of continuation classes and small libraries or circulating libraries. In asking them to be more self-reliant he advocated the claims of the Co-operative Movement and the introduction of small domestic industries among women folk and the elderly members of their family as the need for their introduction was very commonly felt by almost all people belonging to the middle class as well. He assured them of his help in getting their grown up and unmarried daughters and sisters educated through his organization of the Poona Seva Sadan Society with its network of branches; and lastly, he appealed to them to aim high, impress upon the minds of their pupils the ideals of civic life by their own example of sacrifice, devotion to duty and zeal for the advancement of the various communities in the country today such as the classes backward in education, the Depressed Classes and the Women who are completely illiterate and to prove themselves to be the sculptors and builders of modern democracy.

RESOLUTIONS

After a group photo was taken in the evening, late in the night was devoted to the passing of the various resolutions that were spoken to. The Conference paid their loyal homage to Their Royal Majesties, the King and the Queen and wished them long life and prosperity. Another resolution which was passed unanimously stated that the teachers considered the Sholapur scheme of salaries as their ideal though they perforce accepted the partial effect given to the Sathe-Paranjpye Scheme as its first instalment, and appealed to Gvernment to put the whole of that scheme into operation as speedily as possible and to give retrospective effect to it from the 1st of March 1923. By means of another resolution the Conference appealed to Government to make their relations with the local bodies in respect of their status and salaries clear and definite and also requested the local bodies to defer taking over the control till then. Another resolution gave expression to their sense of keen disappointment at the fact that the Educational Minister has not been able to see his way to give full effect to the Sathe-Paranjpye Scheme, which was brought into partial operation by the former Minister, and also they were distressed at the way in which some of the members of the local Legislative Council were induced to shelve the consideration of the question of the Primary Teachers' Salaries, which has been powerfully exercising the teachers' minds by appointing unnecessarily one more committee to go into the whole question again. The Resolution expressed that the teachers have perforce to do the most unpleasing duty of expressing their keen discontent. The Conference passed a resolution expressing their gratitude to the members of the Legislative Council in recognition of their support to the Primary Teachers' demands. Another resolution suggested the provision of special allowance to teachers where they had to meet an extra expense on account of the costly living, long distance and unhealthy conditions. Several resolutions were passed suggesting improvements in the corriculum of studies in Training Colleges for Men and Women. Another resolution recommended the appointment of a few third year trained Mistresses as Deputy Educational Inspectresses in selected areas provided they possessed the maximum qualifications. Mohammadan third-year teachers as also trained teachers from among the Depressed Classes demanded some Deputy Educational Inspectors for their respective class. Another resolution deplored the fact that prejudices still came in the way to give full effect to the circular which enabled the children of the Depressed Classes to be admitted without distinction into all Government and aided schools. Lastly, the Conference authorized its President, Mr. Devadhar, till the next conference meets, to take measures to give effec to the resolutions of the conference and to devise means such as deputations, memorials, &c., &c., to push their grievances or rather demands to the notice of the highest authorities.

MAHARANEE GOES SHOPPING.

...*Central Press.*

The Maharanee of Jodhpur, who accompanied the Maharaja to England with his polo team, although in strict purdah is seen here leaving Paul Caret's establishment in Orchard Street, London, after watching a mannequin parade. "Her Highness," says the press report, "bought several beautiful dresses, although she is not permitted to wear them."

"VEILED MAHARANEE."

SHOPPING IN WEST END

Under the headline:—"Veiled Mhaaranee's Great Adventure"—"Shopping in London—But Hidden from Men"—"Silk Stocking Wonder"—"Gowns Bought That She May Never Wear," the "Sunday Pictorial" of May 3 publishes the following:—

With great secrecy and every possible precaution against any man seeing her face, the veiled Maharanee of Jodhpur has been shopping in the West End of London.

The Maharanee, a "purdah woman"—she may never remove her veil in the presence of any man but her husband—is reputed to be one of the most beautiful women in India, and the visit to the West End was one of the most thrilling incidents in her life.

She is only nineteen, and arrived in England recently with her husband, the Maharajah. Since then she has lived in guarded seclusion at Belmont, Wimbledon, in an "Arabian Nights" like atmosphere.

LURE OF EVENING COATS.

The story of the shopping adventure was told yesterday to the "Sunday Pictorial" by Princess Labanoff, who, with her sister Lady Egerton, presides over the salons of Paul Caret in Orchard-street.

"It was a wonderful and interesting experience, I think, for all concerned," said the Princess. "Certainly for the Maharanee, who was most animated and indeed excited.

She arrived at a quarter-past three and stayed till half-past five. She was dressed, of course, in Indian fashion in a sari of blue georgette with a wrap of the same colour, which at first enveloped her head. This she soon cast aside.

"I think the Maharanee was most interested in the evening coats displayed by the mannequins. As her dress is in accordance with Indian styles, it is doubtful if she will ever have an opportunity of wearing the garments she bought—but she is a woman, and they are beautiful.

"Among her purchases were a gold and pansy shaded coat with a flowered collar, a blue velvet and silver coat, and a particularly fascinating navy blue georgette crepe evening gown richly decorated with gold.

SHINGLED HAIR DELIGHT.

"The cloaks and dresses the Maharanee took away did not represent all her order. She is to have a number of costumes in the loose and flowing style which her position ordains.

"The Maharanee's jewels were like a vision of Aladdin's Cave. She had splendid diamonds on her forehead and in her hair.

"Diamonds, too, were chiefly to be seen in her bracelets and innumerable rings.

"A number of golden anklets enhanced the picture of Oriental magnificence."

The Maharanee is stated to be entranced at the sight—seen through a little slit in the drawn blinds of her car—of girls of her own age wearing knee-length skirts, flesh-coloured stockings and shingled hair.

Her own stockings are of wool.

She has a perfect olive complexion, a round, lovely face, and tender mouth and is petite and slender.

GURDWARA BILL.

HINDUS' PROTEST.

The Secretary, All-India Sadhoo Mahamandal, Hardwar wires under date May 27th:—

This meeting of the saints, mahants, akharadhipatyas of various sects and the pandas, parohats of Punchpure held on 25th May under the presidentship of Mahant Puran Nath, expresses its unequivocal disapproval of the Gurudwara Bill in as much as it strikes at the root of their religious rights and privileges. The meeting approaches the Punjab Government that the utmost demands of the Akalis should not extend beyond the Gurudwaras constructed in the memory of Guru Gobindsingh. This meeting affirms that the preceding nine Gurus were Sahajdhari Hindus and as the Akalis declare themselves non-Hindus Sikhs they have no right to claim the property built by Hindu money and managed by Hindu Mahants in the interest of Hindu faith the claim put forward by the Akalis means a gratuitous interference with the rights of Udasis Sahajdharis, Nirmalas and other minor sects of Sanatani Hindus. We crave justice at your hands and a through sifting legal enquiry into the disputed question of Gurudwara property.

UDASIS' PROTEST AGAINST GURUDWAR BILL.

LAHORE, May 27.

The President, Udasi Mandal, Multan, in a telegraphic communication states that a meeting of the Udasi Mandal expressed its unequivocal disapproval of the Gurdwara Bill in as much a sit struck at the root of the their religious rites and privileges. The utmost demand of the Akalis should not extend beyond the Gurdwaras consecrecated to the memory of Guru Govind Singh, the tenth Guru. The meeting affirmed that the preceding nine Gurus were Sahaohori Hindus and as Akalis declared themselves non-Hindu Sikhs, they had no right to claim the property built by Hindu money and managed by Hindu Mahants in the interests of Hindu faith. The claim put forward by Akalis meant interference with the rights of Udasis Sahajdharis, Nirwalas and other minor sects of Sanatana Hindus. The meeting craved justice at the hands of Government and thorough sifting and legal enquiry into the disputed question of the Gurdwara property.—A. P.

A MAN-EATER SHOT.

This tigress—a man-eater—and her cub were shot in quick succession by Raja Partapgirji Narsingirji on the 23rd April last near Garla (Warangal Dist.) about 150 miles from Hyderabad-Deccan.

Raja Partapgirji Narsingirji and friends before the "haka."

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF PEOPLE.

EXPERTS REQUIRED FOR ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 26.

A plea for the establishment in all provinces Standing Boards of Economics somewhat on the Punjab model, but suited to local conditions besides a central controlling agency to coordinate provincial enquiries and carry on the central investigation from the material available in the Government of India Secretariate was put forward by Mr. H. Calvert, I.C.S. (Punjab) before the Economic Enquiry Committee which resumed enquiry in Simla today. The Committee will examine over a dozen witnesses before proceeding to write the report. These will be mostly from the Punjab and include Mr. Townsend, Commissioner, Jullunder, Mr. Strickland, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Mr. Milne, Director of Agriculture and Sir Gangaram. It is understood that among other witnesses to be examined are the Hon Mr. Chadwick (Commerce Secretary whose evidence will be tendered in camera, Prof. Rushbrook Williams, Sir P. H. Clutterbuck, Inspector-General of Forests and Mr. G. G Sim, Financial Commissioner, Railway Board.

The examination of Mr. Calvert lasted over two hours and he gave evidence mainly from his study of the economic conditions in the Punjab where for a number of years he was the Registrar of Cooperative Societies and had been associated with the Provincial Board of Enquiry. The Punjab Government said the witness in reply to Sir M. Visweswarayya had budgetted for Rs. 27,000 per annum for their Board of Enquiry and Rs. 150 was paid for every investigator who was atleast a graduate in Economics.

"Suppose we have twenty calverts in the whole of the province, do you think you can make a general economic survey of the province in a year or two?" asked the President.

Mr. Calvert replied in the negative and affirmed that there must be at least 150 assistants all capable well trained and men whose mental vision would be fairly accurate, who should conduct the enquiries for five years and only then could the figures be fairly reliable. It was only when the investigations produced a tition of some results that one could be sure of having reached something approaching accuracy.

"What test would you apply in determining the economic condition of the people?" Asked Sir Visvesvarayya.

Witness replied that the best test was the consumption of the people, because it throws light on their standard of living. Consumption was the aim of economics and not wealth as generally understood. Money price is merely the exchange price and when they talked of exchange prices in terms which are beyond the possibilities of exchange they were really in the sphere of pure theory. Figure for national wealth could have no practical meaning, because national wealth was not coming into the market any comparisons on figures like money value were dangerous, because money was only a means of exchange. They should speak only in terms of consumption value.

OBJECT OF INQUIRY.

President:—What is the object of your enquiries in the Punjab?

Mr. Calvert:—To collect reliable statistics relating to several ills from which the people are suffering and place them in the hands of the political leaders and Government so that there may be a new policy. For example adult education received considerable stimulus on the basis of figures collected. An enquiry into causes of fragmentation led to the consolidation of holdings. Proceeding Mr. Calvert replying to the President pressed the need for cautious approach to the problem of economic survey. The fact that in India religion had much influence in the economic sphere should, he said, illustrate the need for caution.

President:—We are in a hurry. We want to find out the actual condition of the people and the means of improving it. We want to know how to collect the figures and how long it will take us?

Mr. Calvert:—You must ascertain the evils from which the people are suffering and get statistics in order to fix the policy. It will take some time and we want expert investigators.

Pandit Harikishan Kaul continued this last point throughout his examination of the witness. Mr. Calvert informed this member that a Kanungo could not collect reliable figures. Only graduates in economic were wanted, but with instructions as to how to conduct their enquiries. Witness added that in a country where economic knowledge was so little it was indeed very difficult to pin a man down to actual facts.

Pandit Harikishan Kaul:—What is your remedy? Do you want to import investigators or what?

Mr. Calvert.—The investigators must have mental vision. They must be careful and accurate.

Pandit Kaul:—But when you give instructions to the investigators don't you think the enquiry would be reliable?

Mr. Calvert:—In a sense, but you must have experts.

Pandit Kaul:—Well, I don't agree with you there.

Prof. Burnett Hurst:—Have you in the Punjab employed really trained investigators?

Calvert:—Not expert investigators.

Prof. Burnett Hurst:—That is probably why the investigation as recorded in the book you have submitted to the Committee is admittedly unsatisfactory. I suppose if you want accurate data you must have welltrained men?

Mr. Calvert:—Absolutely, especially in this country where political theories are so anti-economic.

Prof. Hurst.—You want experts in economic research work and don't you think that if you want them you may have to pay even Rs. 500 each?

Mr. Calvert agreed that experts were necessary for the enquiry. These experts must go into every typical village and make continuous investigation for atleast ten months and submit report within two months. After that descriptive accounts in regard to detailed points of investigation would be helpful in the matter of making comparison with the condition of the people in other countries. Statistics of income without relation to the cost of living would be perfectly meaningless. He agreed with the statement that statistical data could be more readily and cheaply and accurately compiled in Great Britain, the United States and Dominions than in India, partly because of advanced industrial nature of these countries and partly because of the population being educated.

Sir M. Visveswarayya asked whether Revenue Officers would not conduct the enquiries?.

Witness replied that they are perfectly hopeless.

Concluding witness urged the establishment of Provincial Bureaus and a central organisation. Their investigations he suggested should follow into three groups (a) village surveys in details, (b) inquiries into special subjects in villages and towns, such as mortgages, agricultural holdings, housing, etc., and (c) and enquiries amongst existing material on more general conditions. The central agency, he added, should be official and the provincial boards might be non-official in character with state aid and with both officials and non-officials as members, the qualification being knowledge of economics and skill in investigation.

MONOGAMY IN SIND.

SUPPORT TO MR. ADWANI'S BILL.

The following resolution was passed by a public meeting held under the auspices of the Young Amil Association Karachi:—

This meeting held under the auspices of the Young Amil Association and the Social Service League strongly approved monogamous marriages being made legally compulsory for the Hindus of Sind and therefore cordially supports Mr. Durgdas B. Adwani's Hindu Marriage Bill and expresses the opinion that it should be so amended as to make monogamy legally compulsory for the Hindus of Sind.

ADVERTISING AND ITS USES.

LEADS TO BUSINESS.

"There is nothing so good that it would not be better for more and more advertising."

This is the opinion of Mr. Sydney Fox, one of the 25 British delegates who left England for New York on their way to Houston (Texas), for the twenty-first annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World.

"Last year's advertising convention, which was held in London, gave a tremendous push forward to advertising," said Mr. Fox to the *Morning Post*. "Since then the public seems to have more confidence. Everything, in my opinion, could do with a little more advertising. Even the Church ought to develop more business-like methods.

TELEPHONE EXAMPLE

"The telephone system requires advertising. It is lamentable to think how little the telephone is used in this country compared with America or Norway. Every little cottage in Norway is on the telephone, and in most cases the telephone is the very first thing that is put into a house when it is built. All this is accomplished by advertising. It is obvious that business increases enormously and efficiency is automatically improved.

"I am doubly glad that the Convention is going to be held in Texas, because, although I know that England has an enormous amount to learn from the United States, yet I am certain that the States have got a great deal to learn from us in the way of advertising.

"There will be over 3,000 delegates altogether at Texas from every corner of the world.

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

Asked in what way the public had shown itself to be more confident in advertising since the last Convention, which took place here last year, Mr. Fox said that the Congress had awakened thousands of smaller shopkeepers and business houses to the need of making their wares known, and that, in his opinion, the Man in the Street was paying greater notice to advertisements than ever before.

"If some telegraph or railway system is extensively advertised the company will find that the public ends little by little by thinking it cannot do without that particular system's services," Mr. Fox said.

.....Cut this out along this line.....

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE ENTRY COUPON

See Directions on Picture Page, on Saturday

29

	Rs
1st Prize	150/-
2nd ,,	75/-
3 Prizes of 25/- each.	75/-
Total ...	300/-

26 of these coupons of different numbers entitle to one entry.

OUR PUNJAB LETTER

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

GURDWARA LEGISLATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, May 22.

The chief topic of interest and importance is the strike on the North Western Railway. More than a month and a half have elapsed since it commenced at Rawalpindi and soon spread to Lahore and other important centres on the line. To go into the history of its causes is to repeat a long story of woe and misery; but the broad facts to be noticed is the magnitude and rapidity with which the strike has affected almost all the chief centres on the line, at a time and under the circumstances when starvation is looking the inhouring classes in the face. This fact by itself is sufficient to show that the cup of the miseries of the railway employees was almost full to overflowing and an additional drop was more than enough to bring the catastrophe. The voluntary hardships and sufferings which the strikers have brought upon themselves lead irresistibly to the conclusion that the fire has been smouldering underground for some time past and only needed a spark to set it ablaze with all its fury.

It must be said to the credit of the leaders of the strike that the situation all over the line is quite firm and well under control, and there has been not even a single instance of violence. The public though sympathising with the strikers is not showing any serious anxiety; but serious dislocation of train service will result if the strike is allowed to continue any longer, with the result that the general public will have to face great difficulties. The authorities are maintaining quite a rigid and unsympathetic attitude towards the strikers and have not only made no attempts at conciliation but are using every weapon they can lay hand on to bring the 'recalcitrant' strikers to their knees. It is not, therefore, surprising to see the Olympian gods resorting to military, police and executive orders as usual. At some places ejectment from quarters is going on apace; at others S. 144 Criminal Procedure Code has been requisitioned and an extravagant display of the 'forces of law and order' is reported from all centres of the Strike.

It would have been much better if the authorities had adopted a more reasonable and a more sympathetic attitude towards the grievances of their staff by holding negotiations and promising sympathetic consideration of their demands. The implacable attitude of the authorities becomes all the more inexplicable when it is remembered that inspite of their best efforts to meet the situation by appointing fresh recruits and otherwise, they have not been able to restore the normal situation so far.

STRAIGHT SPEAKING IN COUNCIL.

The Punjab Legislative Council has been known all over for its habitual unprogressiveness as also its unstinted support for the bureaucracy in and out of season. It has been the most pliable legislative body in our country and this is due to the fact that the Council is dominated by a party known usually for supporting the bureaucracy. But the policy of unmitigated absolutism and scant disregard for the voice of the Councillors at all times has been slowly bringing about a change in the mentality of the Councillors themselves and they have begun to express their sense of indignation and protest against the official attitude of defiance.

Matters came to head quite unexpectedly by the refusal of Sir John Maynard, Finance Member, to move that the Punjab Borstal Bill as amended by the Council be passed. The Council had devoted full two days of anxious consideration to the bill and adopted some important amendments. The action of the Finance Member was calculated to nullify the effect of the amendments and leave matters in *status quo*. This attitude of the Finance Member created resentment in the minds of the non-official members, who gave expression to their sense of protest by refusing to proceed with the co-ordinate measure (Adolescent Criminal Probational Release Bill) proposed by the Government, "unless amends were made for the wrong done" by Sir John Maynard's action in respect of the Borstal Bill. A striking feature of the proceedings was that even the members who usually support the Government voted against the motion for referring the Adolescent Criminal Probational Release Bill to a Select Committee.

In this connection the speech of Dr. Gokal Chand Narang (Swarajist) on the Government's motion for referring the Bill was as remarkable as it was memorable; and gave eloquent expression to the sense of righteous indignation of the House. After critically examining the conduct of the Hon'ble the Finance Member, in flatly refusing to move that the Bill as amended be passed, Dr. Narang in eloquent voice said. "Whom does the Government represent in this country? Do they represent the people of this country or do we represent the people of this country? And if we say either unanimously or with an overwhelming majority that this thing should be done, that such a measure should be passed and that it should be passed in such a manner, who are the representatives of the Government to say, "You shall not have it?". Why fool us with all these reforms and Councils and legislative assemblies? Take them away from us, for then we shall be able to say that on account of our lack of resources, our physical weakness, our dissensions we are in this unfortunate position that we have absolutely no voice in the affairs of our country. To put us before the world as a self-governing people and then to humiliate us in this manner, to baffle us and to defeat us in this indirect manner, taking advantage of some loopholes in the constitutional manual which has been framed by them? Is it in the spirit of reforms that a gentleman of Sir John Maynard's experience should get up and say, 'I choose not to move that this bill be passed' and after that ask us to proceed with the Adolescent Bill. We emphatically refuse to go on with the Adolescent Bill and I am sure that those gentlemen, my Hon'ble friends here who have even a grain of self-respect, will emphatically refuse to proceed one inch further and refer the Bill to the Select Committee, and until amends are made for what Sir John Maynard has done to-day, we shall refuse as a body to help Government in any measure whatever, and I will at least stick to what I have said and unless that wrong is righted, I shall have nothing further to do with any act of official legislation in this Council" (Loud Cheers).

Syed Mohamad Husain struck the same note when he said that if such was to be the state of things it was no use their being there. Other members expressed similar views and finally gave a practical proof of their resentment by refusing to refer the bill to the Select Committee.

Such a state of affairs is unprecedented in the Punjab Council; but has been precipitated by the stiff-necked policy of the Government and its disregard for the wishes of the non-official members of the Council whenever the latter happen to differ with the former.

GURDWARA LEGISLATION.

No problem of any importance has exercised the public mind in the Punjab for the last five years so much as the extremely vexed question of Gurdwara Reform. And yet, never before during the course of the heroic and memorable struggle of the Sikhs for the emancipation of their religious places, was there a more opportune and propitious time to arrive at an amicable settlement than now. It would be doing a disservice to the cause to dilate upon the sacrifices, hardships, non-violence and forbearance of the Akalis or the repressive measures adopted by the Government to curb the onrush of forces that defied authority. It is really gratifying to see that after long and anxious deliberations and discussions between the Council representatives of the Sikhs and the nominees of the Government, a Bill which tries to meet the wishes of the public in general and the Sikhs in particular has been drafted. A cursory glance at the draft of the Bill reveals the fact that its provisions are such as are intended largely to satisfy the just demands of the Sikh Community. They are regarded as just and reasonable and no attempt has been made to coerce any party into acceptance of the main principles underlying the Bill, which the Government has accepted without any reservation on its part. The Bill while giving effect to the legitimate demands of the Sikh community regarding the reformation of the shrines, ensures that the changes sought to be effected must be by legal sanction and without prejudicing the vital interests of those who at present hold charge of the same. The Bill also affords safeguards against the possible excesses of the reformers to which they are so often prone.

SOCIAL REFORM ACTIVITIES.

The Lahore branch of the Servants of India Society has been doing useful work for the last one year. The work was started at Lahore under the energetic guidance of Mr. Haradatta Sharma, B.A., LL.B., a life member of the Society and has been carried on with a fair measure of success. Ground for a more solid work was prepared by enlisting the sympathy and support of a large number of highly educated citizens of Lahore of all communities. The Society has been holding its meetings quite often and arranging for discourses on the important topics of the day followed by discussions. In these days of communal tension and communal programmes, the efforts of the Society to bring together members of the various communities on a common platform, cannot be too well praised.

The fruit of the Society's labours during the past one year has been the formation of the Punjab Social Reform Association, organised under the auspices of the Servants of India Society. The main objects of the Association are:—

1. To carry out the work of social reform in the province generally on the lines laid out by the All-India Social Conference.

2. To co-ordinate the efforts of the various organisations in the Punjab engaged in the work of social reform.

3. To bring together social reform workers and representatives of different groups for mutual exchange of ideas and experiences, and, so far as may be practicable, for co-operation with one another.

4. Where possible and necessary to invoke the help of the legislature for the removal of social abuses.

5. To carry on propaganda for the abolition of social evils.

It is proposed that the work of reform should be carried on under the following main heads—Social Unification, Improvement of the Social Status of Women, Marriage Reform, Prohibition, Maternity and Child Welfare, Physical Culture, Female Education, Untouchability, Extravagance on Ceremonial Occasions and Social Evils.

DO NOT MEET THE MONSOON

Without Your Reliable and up-to-date Friends

Messrs. 'MOSES,' 'PEACOCK' and 'READING'

HAVE THEM FROM US

At only Rs. 12-0, 16-0 and 20-0.

ELSEWHERE NOT EVEN AT DOUBLE THE PRICES.

K. C. MARROTT.

Largest Importers in India of New Waterproofs

166-70, 185-87 and 189-91, Hornby Road : : : : : : BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Bhalchandra Damodar Gune, Mamlatdar of Karad and Magistrate of the Second Class in the District of Satara, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that District.

Mr. B. G. Purandhare, Head Karkun, Junnar, and Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Poona, is appointetd to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that District.

Mr. J. L. Collins has been confirmed as an Assistant Superintendent of Police.

In exercise of the power conferred on him by section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Captain Henry Morland, R. I. M., Port Officer, Bombay, to be a Justice of the Peace wihin the limits of the town of Bombay.

Mr. J. L. Collins to act as District Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, vice Mr. H. M. Leverett transferred pending further orders.

Mr. Ameenkhan Gulabkhan Pathan has been appointed to the Indian (Imperial) Police service.

Mr. Dattatraya Venkatrao Yennemadi, LL.B., to act as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Khandesh, vice Mr. R. R. Sane, LL.B. pending further orders.

Mr. Shapurji Darashah to be Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Selection Grade on Rs. 750 per mensem with effect from the 1st March 1925

Rao Bahadur Ramkrishna Hanumant Page to be Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Selection Grade on Rs 750 per mensem from the 1st March to 29th March 1925.

Mr. W. Y. Austin to be Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Selection Grade on Rs. 750 per mensem with effect from the 30th March 1925 vice Rao Bahadur Ramkrishna Hanumant Page, retired.

Mr. K. K. Thakor, Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Poona, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Poona.

Mr. C. A. Beyts, O.B.E., I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Collector of Nasik vice Mr J. M. Sladen, I.C.S.

Mr J. M. Sladen, I.C.S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Nasik

Mr. M. Webb, I.C.S., on relief by Mr. J. C. Ker, C.I.E., I.C.S., to act as Collector of Satara vice Mr. H. D. Baskerville, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. H. D. Baskerville, I.C.S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Satara, and to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector vice Mr. M. A. Phanse.

Mr. F. G. Pratt, C.S.I., I.C.S., is permitted to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from 21st November 1925.

Mr. E. O Sampson, Divisional Forest Officer, Satara, to be Divisional Forest Officer, West Thana.

Mr. E. S. B. Tavener, Assistant to the Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Satara.

Rao Bahadur P. C. Patil to act as Principal, Agricultural College, Poona, in addition to his own duties as Professor of Agricultural Economics, vice Dr. W. Burns proceeded on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. A. R. Dalal, I.C.S., has been appointed to the post of Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department, substantively from 25th February 1925.

Major S. S. Vazifdar, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), I.M.S., Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine and Therapeutics at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, is appointed to act as Presidency Surgeon, Second District, with attached duties in addition to his own duties, vice Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Carter, C.B., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), I.M.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. Parsram C. Thadani, B.Sc., L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Indus River Gauging Division.

On relief by Mr. Thadani, Rao Bahadur Javermal Tahilram Shahani, Assistant Engineer, is transferred to the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction and appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Central Canal No 2 Division, in the Western Circle.

Pending the arrival of Rao Bahadur Javermal, Mr. Gobindram Parcharam Vaswani, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, should hold charge of the Central Canal No. 2 Division.

Mr. Mohanlal Tulsidas Sodah, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction scheme to the establishment under the Chief Engineer in Sind who should decide his further posting.

Eczema, Rashes

Sores & Eruptions Soon Heal when the Blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

"In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared."

Mr. Charles S. Abbott, of 28, Kendlesham Road, Clapton, London, England, writes:—

"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Rash. My face was covered with the sore places and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."

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Of all Dealers. Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

AGRICULTURE OUTLOOK.

There was rain during week in parts of Deccan and Karnatak. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Harvesting of rabi crops is almost completed. Lands are being prepared for next season. Supply of water for drinking is adequate except in parts of Deccan, Bijapur and Baroda. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating.

FIRST PUNJAB LADY M. A.

LAHORE, May 27.

Among the successful candidates in the M. A. Examination of the Punjab University this year is a lady graduate. Sremati Premati Thapar, daughter of Rai Bahadur Kunji Behari Thapar of Lahore, who has passed her M. A. Examination in history from Forman Christian College. She is the 1st Hindu lady in the Punjab to take M. A. degree from the Punjal University.—A. P

COOCH BEHAR DIVORCE CASE.

APPLICATION REFERRED TO FOR ENQUIRY.

CALCUTTA, May 27.

At the High Court today, Mr. Justice Gregory passed orders in the second application for costs made by the petitioner in the suit brought by Isherani Nirupama Debi against her husband Prince Nityendra Narain of Cooch Behar for the dissolution of the marriage. His Lordship referred this application also to the Registrar for enquiry and report.—A. P.

CELEBRATION OF GEN. BOOTH'S BIRTH DAY.

ERECTION OF HALL AND BUILDINGS

MADRAS, May 27.

Interviewed by a press representative in connection with Reuter's cable relating to the erection of new buildings in India costing about 1,00,000 sterling in celebration of the seventieth birthday of General Booth, Colonel Muthiah, head of the Salvation Army in Madras, said that what was intended to be done in Madras with the help of local bodies and Government was the construction of a Maternity Hospital in the city. In a week or two most suitable site would be selected. A site had already been purchased at Ellore for the construction of the hospital. The salvation army had also under contemplation the erection of new halls or meeting places in several villages in Ellore, Guntur, Kistna and west Godavary Districts. On the whole about hundred such halls would be put up in the whole of India. Training garrisons would be established at Lahore and Calcutta besides several industrial institutions. A hospital would be opened in the Maharatta country and a leper asylum in the United Provinces. In Ceylon training garrison would be established and 25 village halls would be put up.—A. P.

THE LATE MR. WATSON.

A meeting of the members of the staff of Messrs. Strauss and Co., Ltd., Bombay was held at their premises on 26th instant at 5.30 p.m. to express their sense of sorrow at the sudden and premature death of their popular Manager, Mr. William Watson, with Mr. Rochiram the Head Clerk in the Chair.

After a life sketch of the deceased gentleman was given in touching language by some of the speakers, the history of the firm's activities was traced from its very modest start in 1920 when Mr. Watson joined as Manager, to its present premier position among the seeds and Sugar trades of Bombay. The unique success was further traced to the practical business aptitude of the late Mr. Watson, who made the name of the firm ring out in the Seeds and Sugar Markets of Bombay.

After silent prayers for 2 minutes, resolutions sympathising with Mrs. Watson in her sad bereavement and with the London Office in this irreparable loss of one of its ablest officers were unanimously passed, all standing and it was further decided to commemorate his memory in a befitting manner.

The meeting terminated at 7 p.m. after a vote of thanks to the Chair.

CALCUTTA PIECE GOODS MARKET,

MARWARI CHAMBER'S RESOLUTION

CALCUTTA, May 27.

At a general meeting of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce it was resolved to stop for four months forward contract of foreign piece goods in view of the present deplorable condition of the market. It was stated at the meeting that a stock worth about two crores of rupees was still lying undisposed in the godowns.—A. P.

NEW METHOD OF RETIRING FROM ARMY.

MADRAS, May 27.

Two privates by name Hitchen of "B" Company and O'Neil of "C" Company, Second Lancashire Fusiliers stationed at St. Thomas Mount being tired of Army life and desirous of retirement found out an easy way of doing it by committing the offence of theft and offering themselves up for arrest after a few hours

On May 24th the accused visited a local firm and expressed their desire to purchase some rings. Accordingly a set of rings were shown to them but the salesman finding the accused not satisfied with the wares he had shown to them went in to get some other sets of rings. The two accused found this the most opportune time to make a trial of their new method of retiring from army and quietly walked off with the three rings worth about Rs. 167. They were arrested and placed before Magistrate to-day. The Magistrate found that the offence of which they pleaded guilty was only a technical one and not a moral one and so released them.—A. P.

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After a few doses the appetite is improved, the digestive organs strengthened, and sound, natural slumber ensured.

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JAGGED NERVES	DEPRESSION
NEURASTHENIA	ANÆMIA
BRAIN FAG	OVER WORK
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is beneficial to all over ten years of age, to both sexes, and when body or mind, or both, cry out for help

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Men with experience of Hot Climates know the folly of overheating the system.
Spirits and Wines have this tendency. Horlick's Malted Milk cools the body: it helps Nature to recuperate the whole system.
Horlick's Malted Milk
HORLICKS MALTED MILK
It is a food-drink and is made in a moment. In 3 sizes.
Of all Stores and Chemists.

LONDON JOTTINGS.

INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY'S CONFERENCE.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, April 23.

"Everybody knows that Mr. Das and the other Swarajists are not Socialists; and they have little knowledge or real care of the interests of the Indian Labour."—Mr. Lansbury in his Weekly, 18-4-25.

Lord Reading would arrive here this evening. But for the pacific gesture of the Swarajist leader and his proposed peace terms, the Viceroy's dramatic home-coming in order to compare notes with the Secretary of State need not have attracted any serious attention. Now that the Prince of Wales's tours are evidently beginning to pall, these Olympian consultations heralded with so much trumpeting seem to be astutely stage-managed with a view to keep the imagination of the credulous in a state of suspended animation with a vague expectation that something wonderful may happen and India may be granted another instalment of Swaraj. But Mr. Das's holding out of the olive branch and his submission of definite terms of agreement have slightly changed the complexion of the situation. The Die-hards are beginning to feel that perhaps to buy off the opposition of the Indian Intellegentzia and incidentally to make a name for himself. Lord Birkenhead, the Egoist may be tempted into granting further concessions. Mr. Lansbury whose present position is nearer the Centre than Extreme Left, was forced to concede that the Swarajists are in no sense Socialists; but as they at present possess the confidence of the people and as there is no other group that can speak for India, to oppose negotiating with them is to line up with the Tory Die-hards who want terrorism in India. It is again significant that the British I.L.P. representing the Right Wing of the British Labour movement at its recent conference, while fully endorsing Mr. Das's proposals thought it necessary to add an amendment recommending immediate improvement of the lot of the Indian workers.

A CONFERENCE OF HAMLETS.

The Independent Labour Party (I.L.P.) which considers itself the brain-cap of the Labour Movement in Britain held its annual conference last week at the beautiful town of Gloucester. It tried heroically to grapple with a formidable number of ambitious subjects. To overhaul the old and ricketty machinery of the Mother of Parliament, after an elaborate research to determine a Living Wage, to compel every industry to pay the same to its workers, in case of industries that cannot afford to do so, the State to take them over under its control either by compensation or confiscation, in order to enable the State undertake these duties and also to regularise Production the Banks to be Nationalised—these were some of the questions it set itself to solve. But to judge by the actual results, it never emerged out of the beautiful twilight of indecision. They were all willing to wound, from their own leader to the capitalist class, but always afraid to strike. Even the Chairman, Mr. Clifford Allen in his opening address severely criticised the last Labour Government not so much for the things it left undone but what it did in violation of the Socialist Creed. He said there was nothing to differentiate it from the Baldwin Government and he instanced the threat to India and Egypt. In their private sessions when the Press was out Mr. Macdonald was submitted to a further process of "Slating" to use his own phrase. But when it came to congratulating the last Labour Government they showed an equal willingness to pass a resolution to that effect to do so. Similarly they voted in favour of disarmament but left the Parliamentary Labour Party free to vote military credits. They wanted to nationalize the banks, but still viewed with misgiving political influences at the heart of the nation's credit system. But their indecision was nowhere so flagrant as when they came to consider the question of compensation or confiscation. Shall we take or shall we buy?

MOSCOW VERSUS AMSTERDAM.

While the Labour intellectuals were gravely debating these serious subjects, the more matter of fact General Council of the British Trade Union Congress was conferring and coming to practical decisions with the delegates from the Russian Trade Unions.—Amsterdam—the centre of the second International and the Spiritual Home of Messrs. Macdonald, Thomas, Clynes and Co, has been persisting in its boycott of the Russian Trade Unions. It would have been a different matter if it had only wanted to keep the Russian Trade Unions out, but it tries to keep out all the so-called Red unions in Britain, France, Germany, which are in favour of affilliation of the Russian Trade Union and thus creates a split in the European Proletariate just at a time when Conservative Governments have simultaneously come in power after the brief psuedo-socialist regime of Macdonald-cum-Herriot. The British Trade Union happen to be the strongest in all Europe; and the Russian Trade Union naturally thought it worthwhile to enlist their cooperation and hence this conference and they seem to have succeeded in their mission, for news is out to-day that the General Council of British Trade Union has endorsed the common decisions of its own representation and the Russion representatives and shall itself to stand by the Russian Unions and help to bring about an internatitional unity of the Working Class not included the Asiatic Union. Mr. Macdonald has been in the meanwhile trying to pursuade the British Union to make a common cause with the German workers rather than any other. But this appeal does not come gracefully from one who while in office helped to impose the Dawes' Plan in Germany is due of these responsible for the present enslavement of the German workers. His friend Mr. Cramp—the Official Chairman of the Labour Party—has been proposing to split up the trade union according to continents—Amsterdam to becomes the centre of European Unions and Mascow of Russians as well as all Asiatic Unions. But the rank and file trade unionists do not care to be lured away by these spacious proposals from the Straight Path of International Unity of Working Classes in all countries; if the to-day's decision of their representative is an indication of their intentions then the so-called minority movement among the British trade unions seems to have become the majority movement.

LABOUR AND INDIA.

LONDON, April 30.

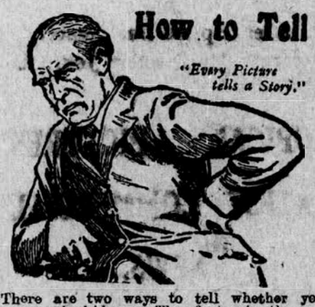
Is the Labour Party in Britain really anxious to see India free? Or is there a conflict of interests between the proletariat of an imperial country like Britain and the proletariat of dependency like India? Is there any such feeling among the rank and file of trade-unionists in Britain that the rise and growth of rival industries in India would not only be a menace to British Capital but to British Labour as well? Have the British, working-classes any vested interest in the Indian Empire? Have they put their savings in ventures abroad? It is true that the shares of the Tea industry in India are for one thing mainly held by the working-classes? As the French peasants had invested their paltry savings through the innumerable branches of the Credit Leyonnais in the Russian loan to the Tsar and as such were interested in the continuance of the rule of the Tsar over Russia, is the British working-class similarly interested in the continuance of Britain's economic imperialism in the East? Are we to accept the Fabian Imperialism of men like Mr. Sydney Webb or Lord Olivier, the upstart jingoism of Mr. Thomas or the chauvinistic insolence of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald as the most authentic features of the Socialist movement in Britain?

These were some of the questions that in his preliminary remarks as the chairman of an Indian Students' gathering in London, Mr. Desai took occasion to ask Mr. George Lansbury who had kindly come to address them on Socialism a fortnight back. He wanted to see on which side of the fence he would choose to take his stand. Well he preferred to sit astride on the fence and to most of the questions he gave a sort of an answer that meant both 'Yes' and 'No,' in a speech full of Faith and Hope and Charity. His letter to the "Chronicle" just to hand gives expression to similar good intentions towards India but it hardly throws any light on any of these fundamental questions. And this and a similar letter from Col. Wedgewood to "Hindustan Times" seems to have unfortunately given rise to judge from your leading article on the subject to unwarranted suspicions in the minds of Indians about the drift and intentions of the Socialist movement in the West. You in fact go to the length of maintaining that the chains that bind Asia and Africa are fashioned by the masses of Europe. With equal justice the German working-classes can fling back the retort that their present enslavement is partly due to the Indian and Algerian troops who helped the allied capitalists to win the last war. This is to let the really guilty parties scot free and accuse their passive instruments on either side of mutual degradation. And instead of the well-being and prosperity of Lobour in Europe "resting on the firm fact of the exploitation of weaker peoples and disappearing the moment these races come into their own." the only chance for the masses of Europe to attain to any secure and appreciable level of prosperity lies in the successful rise of the subject nations of the East to autonomy. At present the sweated coolie Labour acts as a continual drag on the progress of Trade Unionism in the west. The roots of capitalism in the West lie buried in the Imperialism in the East. It will be remembered how the Indian middle-classes failed in their historic task to free the political and economical life of the country from the shackles of Feudalism and had to this job done with the help of the alien capitalist class. This not only gave the British bourgeoisie an opportunity to penetrate and dominate India, but thereby gave such a sudden accession of strength to it that it was able to bid far absolute power in the Home-Country and could afford to deliberately destroy the agriculture and drive the masses from their secure home-steads in the country into the ranks of the wage-slaves in the Factory. The condition of the factory workers in Britain in the first half of the last century was hardly any better than the present condition of Indian workers. By persistent agitation and organization they have been able slightly to mitigate their lot. But whatever ground they had gained, they are rapidly loosing owing to the changed strategy of the Master class. The British capitalist class like the captalist class in every other country has not the least sense of Patriotism. It will go where it can find cheapest labour and can make better profits and will join hands with any one. That is exactly what has been happening in an increasing measure during recent years with the consequence that a vast and an increasing number of unemployed has become a feature of British economic life. The lot of these unemployed living on the dole with the recurring 'gap' may be slightly better than the agricultural wage-earners of India living on one meal per day, but is not exactly enviable and they are as much the victims of capitalist Imperialism as the latter and they have not been slow to realize the fact.

While in the Left Wing of the Labour movement, the British workers were waking up to the sinister significance of capitalist Imperialism; through the Right entrance has swept in a new mass of as yet unassimilated material the lower-middle class intellectual proletariat. When capitalism was expanding rapidly at home and abroad it could afford to be generous to this relatively limited class of educated functionaries, technitians, supervisors, accountants. But the normal development of capitalism has revolutioned all this. Radical transformations in office technique and the spread of general education on the one hand and the development of combines and trusts reducing relatively the number of "aristocratic" posts available in industry and commerce had made the lot of this section of community more and more precarious. And under the stress of the war, it tumbled into the Labour movement like a land slide. And this petty-bourgeois class under the guidance of that Fabian philosopher Sydney Webb took the ideological charge of the labour movement and fastened itself upon the leadership. Bitter experience has taught their identity of interest with the working-class but their illusions about "Empire" are not yet knocked clean out of their minds, and they still persist in their deams that by exploiting the Empire they can win back their old level of comparative prospertity. It was this circumstace that was mainly responsible for the reactionary character of the psendo-socialist Government of Ramsay Macdonald. But it is being condemned and disowned by ever growing section of Labour and as things are moving, it seems it will not be long before Macdonald and Co. are left high and dry and the Labour movement sweeps forward under a different leadership towards an International Federation and then it will be a tragic irony of fate if the lower-middle class intellectuals of India. The leaders of the masses of India still haunted by the vision of the days of Maratha and the Moghul still dominated by the Mazzinian cult of a rigid and an exclusive Nationalism do not meet half way people who really mean well by them. Is it not time for Indian intellectuals to take to the road that leads from Mazzini to Marx? Have the economic conditions of the world not altered perceptably? Can we successfully give battle to the Capitalist Imperialism on a narrow national front?

How to Tell

"Every Picture tells a Story."



There are two ways to tell whether you have weak kidneys. The first is through pains in the back and about the body. The second is by examining the urine.

If backache, recurring headaches, or a fretful, nervous, tired condition makes you suspect some kidney disorder, watch the urine. Look for any of the following signs:—Too frequent or too few calls to urinate. Too dark or too pale in colour, scalding and pain when passing. Sandy, gritty or cloudy settlings. Temporary changes may occur from the food or drink which you take, but if the changed appearance continues, your kidneys are out of order and need help.

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I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a break-down. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grand iloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in conection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan Serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-lookfng hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

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Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment, but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

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